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D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor,
R. P. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

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The Artist Penman.

BY PAUL FAYSTON.

The artist penman. Has the full force of this italicized word reached our thoughts, as we encounter it again and again, on the familiar face of our JOURNAL? We are apt to stir over the little, trifling, and lugger upon the note, pretensions, upon which some of us have so often appended to our own carefully flourished and elaborately designed names. We would not, I fear, be very indignant if Mr. Ames should change the title of his paper and call it merely the PENMAN'S JOURNAL. We should miss the elegant adjective very little, and if our attention were especially directed to it in its mission, I think we would say, "Oh, it's a very small matter, which doesn't concern me in the least. 'What's in a name, any way?'"

But stop a moment. Put your hand over the great usual "Penman," and look at its companion. Picture to yourself all the beautiful and good things which your memory and your aesthetic consciousness connect with the word "artist." Summon up all those vague and general, but marvelously beautiful, conceptions, which I defy any cultivated man to evade when he takes this word thoughtfully upon his lips. Then uncover the hidden name, and while you detect not one iota from its significance, connect with it the ideas which you have gained from the study of its adjective. Does not the richness of meaning in that beautiful title "Artist Penman" come almost exclusively from the very word which you would have ignored? Mr. Ames, it seems to me, in a diplomatic sense, executed one of his exquisite pen-strokes, in the stroke of policy which led him to call his new publication the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, instead of "Journal of Penmanship," or some other modification of the title. There is a dignity, a richness, a completeness in the words which attract one's appreciative faculties at the outset. The inspired consciousness of the soul craves the most recognition. Every person of ordinary ability is a genius in embryo. He has the same longings, the same emotions, the same spiritualized perceptions which make the man a poet, a painter, a musician, a philosopher, a statesman. The only difference between him and the idols of the world's wonder

and adoration, lies in his inability to express those emotions of soul by which he is akin to all humanity. Many a noble spirit has tortured itself into ineffectuality by vain endeavors to extract from the innermost depths the glories and the aspirations there concealed. Genius is simply the faculty of expression. If it were otherwise, and the souls of men had no share in its inspirations, how very soon would the loftiest kings of art go beggared to their graves. What response would there be to the magic of art? Only those few angels among men could sympathize with one another, and even they, if there were no affinity of genius, could extend their appreciation only to works which were kindred with their own.

Genius is a pulse-beat of the universal human heart, and whatever is beautiful, good, and true, finds grateful recognition and acceptance there.

In a previous article I have attempted to show the true dignity and loftiness of the penman's art. In this sketch I shall try to present some of the beautiful and almost mysterious influences which it possesses and exercises.

If I were asked to define art in a single word, I should call it *harmony*. No creation of genius ever escaped crumbling into forgotten dust that did not have music in its parts. No technically art can restrict art. It is unbounded. A Praxiteles in snow or butter may be as artistic as a Praxiteles in marble. The semblance of a timid favor may be as perfect and unapproachably beautiful as that of the grandest Grecian god. Art finds its expression as fully and completely in penmanship, as it does in sculpture. If art is harmony, what can be more harmonious than the flowing symmetry of a calligraphical style? The eye must ever sparkle over such marvels of grace and skill as emanate from the pens of some of our masters-to-day. I have often questioned why, with all its beauty and popularity, penmanship has not taken a higher rank among the fine arts. I trust that I shall not be obliged to wait long for my reply. Even now it is gaining upon the good will of men. Instead of practicing it altogether among the good old classic-alities of forefathers days, the age is beginning to conceive a more exalted respect and a truer admiration for this infant art. May it increase in character and reputation, as the years war ripen, until the ARTIST PENMAN shall become one of our demigods, and stand among the laureled of earth.

Senator Wade's Penmanship.

The late ex-Senator Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, residing in Jefferson, the county seat of Ashtabula County, and was contemporaneous with F. R. Spencer. Mr. Wade was a person of a type quite different from Mr. Spencer, as the following story, related of the former by the latter, will illustrate.

Judge Rufus P. Ranney, now of Cleveland, was for several years associated with Mr. Wade in the practice of law. Mr. Ranney wrote legibly and neatly, on which

he prided himself. Mr. Wade's writing was not only unsightly but illegible to such a degree as to occasion great loss of time and annoyance in attempting to read it.

Judge R., having one day lost his patience over a particularly bad lot of Wade's manuscript, called that gentleman to account and severely censured him for the trouble he caused.

Wade received the reprimand with due meekness, and then said to Judge Ranney, "If you will set me a copy I will see if I can't mend my hand." Accordingly Ranney wrote a copy and Wade sent himself to his task. After a time Ranney came around to see how Wade was getting along. Casting his critical eye over Wade's work he said that if Wade would write like that they could read it well enough. Looking down the page he saw that Wade had departed from the matter of the copy, and at once said to him that he had misapprehended his words. Said Wade in reply, "That is what comes of writing legibly—let me write my own way and I shall be as well as anybody."

Mr. Wade's early education was obtained, so far as books were concerned, by studying nights by the light of a large open fire in a log cabin, after a hard day's toil in clearing away the heavy forests of Northern Ohio, of which he was one of the pioneers. This was also true of P. R. Spencer.

The early circumstances and surroundings of these two men were much the same, but they were widely different in texture and organization.

Strength and force of character led to great strength and force of expression, as it with great beauty of purpose that often took rough forms of expression.

Mr. Spencer was moulded more exquisitely and of finer material. His nature was keenly susceptible to the impressions and inspirations of the beautiful which he drank in among the forests, along the streams and by the shores of Lake Erie from boyhood up. His physical organization combined delicacy and strength with the finest and most graceful action; he would have made a splendid athlete. He could throw a smooth thin oval stone out over the waters of Lake Erie an incredible distance, giving to its line of motion through the air curves of marvelous grace.

Doubtless Mr. Spencer's achievements in the art of writing were due as much to his physical organization as to his mental endowments.

Mr. Wade had an appreciation of the beautiful in writing, though unable to produce it.

He would frequently drop into Mr. Spencer's office and seating himself by his side spend some time in admiring the writing which was Mr. S. work produce.

Mr. Wade was left-handed, but used his right hand for writing, which may account partly for his bad penmanship.

Mr. Wade was somewhat noted for dry humor. It cropped out on one occasion when he walked into Mr. Spencer's office bringing with him his two young sons, and addressing Mr. S. said: "Since I am too

busy to instruct these young gentlemen in penmanship myself, I will ask you to do me the favor to take them in charge."

On another occasion, Mr. Wade speaking seriously of the education of his sons and of the lack of early educational advantages, said that he had suffered so much on account of his bad handwriting that he intended that his sons should learn to write if they learned nothing else.

Mr. Spencer gave little attention to the ornamental branches of penmanship, but occasionally flourished an eagle, swan, pen, or something of that kind.

Mr. Wade took a draft paper for some of these flourishes, carried them to his office, and after a while brought back a quantity of his own ornamental work in exchange. Needless to say that "they were fearfully and wonderfully mended." Mr. Wade's artistic productions adorned the walls for some time and afforded much amusement.

Blunders in Learning to Write.

BY PROF. H. HUBBARD, COLLEGE, ILL.

There is no greater error committed by teachers of penmanship than carelessness in selecting writing materials. That the efforts of many a hard-working teacher have proved futile and worse than a failure by an oversight in this, the basis and foundation of a good hand-writing, is a palpable fact in the observation of every teacher of penmanship of any experience. That their efforts should be paralyzed in many cases through lack of experience is excusable; but that shall we say of the teacher who ignores materials altogether and proclaims to the world with an arrogant swagger that he can write well with any pen and any paper, and can teach his pupils to do the same in twelve short lessons with his system, which he says is as much ahead of the Spencerian, or any other standard system, as day is ahead of night. Now, experience has taught me that whatever was working at all in the world doing well. Were a builder to tell us that poor materials were as good as the best, we would consider him an unskilled bungler, if not a knave, and would be very careful how we employed him to construct anything in that line. And upon the same principle ought we not to look with suspicion upon any impostor who claims to accomplish impossibilities in this all important branch of education.

Skilful Penmanship Practically Applied to Business.

By the introduction of the various photographic methods of reproduction of pen-drawings, the skilful pen artist has gained a widely extended field of labor. His drawings are at once transferred, by photo-engraving, to relief plates for common printing, or to stone for lithography. Among the most noted for successful workers in this line is D. T. Ames, artist penman, 205 Broadway. We have seen many things reproduced from his pen work that were surprising exhibitions of accuracy, and elegance, and neat engraving, while being upon relief plates their advantage for successful work in this line is very great. —*American Machinist.*

THE SCULPTOR BOY.

Children hand stood the sculptor boy,
 With his marble ball before him
 As he lay in a smile of joy
 As an angel dream passed o'er him
 He cared that dream on the yielding stone
 With only a sharp intention.
 In heaven's own light the sculptor shone.
 He had caught that Angel vision.

Sculptors of life are we, we stand,
 With our lives carved before us
 Waiting the hour when God's command,
 Our life dream passes o'er us
 And carve it then on the yielding stone
 With only a sharp intention.
 With many a sharp intention.
 He heavenly beauty before our own—
 Our lives, that Angel vision.

Some "Suggestive" Suggestions.

BY G. R. STATTGER.

I regret that I am not able to present the article I designed for this number, other pressing duties having separated me from the material indispensable to its production.

In its place I propose to make some suggestions brought to my mind by the perusal of various articles in the JOURNAL.

In common with others, the reading of these articles has brought to mind points not discussed or not thought of by the writer. For instance, the article in the February number "Hints to the Teacher of Writing," which, I presume, suggested the one in the March JOURNAL, "Traveling Penmen," has brought to my notice some things I think may be worth mentioning for the benefit of the younger members of the profession.

From the tone of both articles it might be inferred that the "Traveling Penmen" having concluded his lessons, with credit to himself and profit to his patrons, was expected

"To fold up his tent like the Arabs,
 And so stealthily steal away."

never again to reappear in the immediate neighborhood, depending on his "good clothes, pleasing manner, and liberal advertising" for his success on his first and only visit.

While a suitable dress, pleasing manner and liberal method of advertising are all aids to success, we do not quite accept their potency, or agree that they are any more indicative of true merit than of rascality. A case in point comes from an Eureka paper.

"He was a prematurely appearing man, who, by his smooth speech and pleasing manner, succeeded in organizing quite a creditable writing school. Obtaining from pupils advance fees, paying, and accounts with several printing establishments, he suddenly disappeared from the city, apparently forgetting alike to keep his contracts with his pupils and to pay his rent and advertising bills."

It seems to me that if a certain number of towns and cities were revisited, from time to time, so that a really good teacher might establish himself as an honest man as well as good teacher, independent of the good clothes and liberal advertising, and his only much more effective work be done, but that the teachers of writing could establish themselves on a much more satisfactory basis.

I think now that as Commercial Colleges of good repute are established at all business centers, to which are drawn young men from the surrounding country, villages, and smaller cities, it would be a wise policy for them to encourage such traveling penmen as they may have confidence in to visit periodically such villages and cities once, twice or three times a year, according to the size of the place and interest taken, giving a series of lessons each visit. The advantages are, that many persons would send their children did they know the instruction commenced could be continued. The teacher feels his future success will depend on present efforts; soon he becomes identified with the people, and his visits are looked forward to with pleasure by the children. Instead of floating over the great sea of humanity as a waif whom nobody owns and for whom nobody cares, he is soon looked up to with respect and confidence, both in his profession and as a man, and this fact alone

gives him better thoughts of himself and an increased watchfulness not to lose the good will of those that have given him their support. The Commercial College is benefited, because his instruction will develop some latent talent that will not be satisfied with the limited amount of commercial instruction likely to be gained in a writing class.

This brings me to another point suggested by articles in the JOURNAL, in relation to a National Business Convention, which, I judge, is to include all teachers of book-keeping and writing in good repute.

There seems to be a lack of cohesion, sympathy, and a proper appreciation of each other among persons of these classes, and each one drifts about as wind or tide may carry him. A convention of any given kind could not bring together the ablest and the file of the profession, nevertheless I endorse all that has been said in favor of it, because, if held yearly at different points in time, a large number could be brought within its influence. In connection with this convention I would like to suggest another thing which it seems might reach and interest every penman in the land. In my position as a "traveler" I am eligible, and as a member of the "Commercial Traveler's Association," which has brought about for commercial travelers just what I should like to see done for traveling penmen. The Commercial Traveler's Association numbers now some two thousand, five hundred members.

Its object, briefly stated, besides a source of more general acquaintance and mutual protection, is life insurance. Two dollars is collected of each member as an advance assessment, and at the death of any member an assessment of two dollars is ordered as an advance assessment for the next death, so that nearly \$5,000 is now realized by the families of deceased members.

To organize such a society, and keep it running with such a scattered membership, is not as difficult as might at first appear. I would make the dues so small as not to tax too severely the most slender income.

Commercial travelers, who are not to feel grateful if a similar institution should start within a few hundred miles, nor feel aggrieved if during our State Fair some other institution should come to compete for premiums. We ought to be a little greedy and stake out a large territory, and feel that our rights are encroached upon if a competitor comes within its bounds.

"Fair and legitimate opposition is the life of trade," whether in teaching or elsewhere. Our business requires argument and illustration to convince the people that we are teaching the branches that are most useful. Not long since a well-known and efficient penman requested of me an endorsement of his ability and character. I sent him an unprejudiced and honest testimonial, setting forth what I knew to be the truth. This so surprised the recipient that he wrote an acknowledgment, stating that my endorsement was so warm and free from jealousy that he must say I had departed from the general rule, for penmen were so jealous of each other that such a manifestation of brotherly feeling was indeed a surprise."

I had long felt that this was so, but was loth to proclaim it, for fear it might be a misconception, but when the same idea was expressed as a fact by an old veteran it surely must become a foundation.

Now I claim that convention will do away with these petty jealousies and ill-feelings, when it is found that "Unity is strength," and that we are all dependent upon each other. Every teacher has a way peculiar to himself to explain and illustrate an idea, and perhaps original. It is not expected that all will be strikingly original in all the various branches taught in the commercial school.

Originally generally arises from a thorough knowledge acquired by deep research and long experience. In teaching we often

In the foregoing articles Mr. Shattuck touches upon two subjects, which, for a long time, have been near to our heart, viz.: a penman's convention and a mutual benefit, life insurance, association.

We hope to see, and shall spare no effort upon our part, to have both become accomplished facts at the earliest practical date. It was our purpose to enlarge upon the subjects in the present number, but so many lengthy communications concerning the proposed convention have been received that we are necessarily abridged for the present.—Ed.

Business College Convention.

GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS COLLEGE,
 OMAHA, MARCH 20, 1878.

Prof. D. T. Ames:

DEAR SIR: I notice a very able and enthusiastic communication from the pen of "L. L. Sprague" in reference to a penman's "Convention." I am also favorable to this project, and am confident that it would result in much good to the profession in general and its members in particular. Fraternization has proved beneficial to the minister, the physician, the artisan and laborer, and, I believe, would prove alike profitable to the penman. These associations would tend to diminish the egotism, selfishness and jealousy, while they will increase sympathy and liberality. It will cause us to labor for the good of all, and feel how insignificant one is, isolated from his fellows.

Penmen in general are credited with being egotistic and jealous, which I believe to be true to a certain extent. This is all wrong, and would in a large degree be overcome by coalition and fraternization.

Penmen at the Business College professors should harbor the fallacious idea that those engaged in the same work are natural enemies, and that, in order to thrive, a constant warfare must be carried on by way of berating ability, vilifying character, and criticizing work.

There should be no conflict between penmen, nor between business colleges; the land is broad enough, and there is a good demand for able penmen and successful teachers. We are apt not to feel grateful if a similar institution should start within a few hundred miles, nor feel aggrieved if during our State Fair some other institution should come to compete for premiums. We ought to be a little greedy and stake out a large territory, and feel that our rights are encroached upon if a competitor comes within its bounds.

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Originally generally arises from a thorough knowledge acquired by deep research and long experience. In teaching we often

find that we can improve upon the methods of an author. We are not original on all subjects, but may be on some one. The convention will be a make-up of a diversified originality, which will there be ventilated, and the country at large will reap the reward. Each member will go home and tell his class about how A. did this and C. did that, and you know the rest. The convention will be endorsed by the convention.

We must evidently become dissatisfied with a principle before seeking to improve it, and in the course of an improvement we are sometimes led to the discovery of an entirely new idea which cannot be made to assimilate with the old; we then find that we shall have to abandon the project or become an author. The progress of civilization is marked by these little epiphanies in the lives of individuals, and the world's history is a record of the facts. The arts and sciences owe their development to them, and the natural disposition of mankind to pry into the secrets of nature and unfold her principles and laws.

I only apprehend one difficulty in carrying out this project, and that is the necessary expense. The place of meeting will be an agreed place, and no night school crossing said expense. We are all cognizant of one fact, viz., that the majority of those engaged in the business are not millionaires; in fact have to study more for less economy, and deny themselves many pleasures and luxuries. As yet the convention could not be considered in any other light than a luxury—at least not a necessary. Distance and expense will be a great objection. One of the grand objects in view in choosing the place will be to accommodate as many as possible, and in order to do that we must choose the center of some established boundary. The Pacific slope cannot be reckoned within this circuit. In glancing at the map, and knowing those States which contain many penmen, we find Iowa on the west, New York (an approximation) on the east, Wisconsin on the north, and Louisiana on the south. The most accessible centre of this radius would be somewhere between Chicago, or Frankfort, Kentucky. This would also accommodate our neighbor in the "Dominion." I am fearful we will all be so selfish and exacting as to want it at our own doors, in which case it would destroy the possibility of ever convening. This is no new theory, but was talked of when Couver published the "Western Penman" at Coldwater, Michigan, but we now have the ART JOURNAL, which reaches all the principal penmen of the country, the champion our cause and have access to the columns to talk the matter up with one another, and if we do not succeed I have overestimated the energy and practicability of the fraternity.

In regard to the temporary organization we can proceed as if in an assembly, by nominating some one for president, &c., through the columns of the JOURNAL. After the officers are elected it will be in order to settle the place of meeting. The time to convene to suit all would be July or August.

Some one must make a bold strike for liberty, and perhaps die ignominiously as a martyr. I hereby put in nomination the name of S. S. Packard, of New York, for temporary president, and Daniel T. Ames for secretary of the contemplated Penman's Convention. All who are in favor of this choice will make it known through the columns of the JOURNAL, and I will expel matters, to me personally by letter. I desire that every penman and Business College professor shall express his approval or disapproval of my course and choice of officers.

"Procrastination is the thief of time," Wake up, gentlemen, from your "Rip Van Winkle" nap; it is time for action. Some would say, "Lie not too fast, give us time to think." I say act on impulse, first impressions are most lasting. One of the characteristics of Napoleon was im-

pulse; on this depended his success. Hoping that penmen, &c., will feel interested in this matter, and resort to immediate action.

I am, very respectfully,

GEORGE R. RATHGON.

Omaha, March 18, 1878.

COLORADO ACADEMY AND BUSINESS
COLLEGE, DENVER, COL.,
March 16, 1878.

Prof. D. T. Ames:

The articles by Professors Packard and Sprague, together with the editorial comments in the December and March numbers of the ART JOURNAL, advocating a Business College Convention, have enlisted my attention, and the movement should, I believe, enlist the hearty co-operation of every progressive and broad minded teacher of book-keeping and penmanship in America.

I for one am cordially in favor of the idea, and will gladly render full share of pecuniary assistance for organizing and holding such a convention, and what appears to me to be mostly wanted for perfecting the arrangements is earnest co-operation, backed by funds, to meet the usual expenses of such undertakings. In order to secure these two essential requirements I desire to offer the following suggestions, which, although they may not be thought to be at all expedient, will perhaps bring out further comment and discussion:

First, I would suggest that a circular letter be issued calling for a convention setting forth its objects, and the same sent to every teacher of book-keeping and penmanship in the United States, whose name could be secured; and second, that there should be enclosed with the call a blank, to be filled up by the recipient, and which would be an agreement to attend the convention either in person or by proxy, and also to contribute the sum of, say ten dollars, for meeting the current expenses of holding the convention.

I regard to the place of holding the convention I would suggest that it be taken to the city which would offer the most liberal inducements, and in this connection I will add that should Denver, Colorado, be deemed a suitable point, I will propose to furnish a hall as free as air in almost any city, with seating capacity for nine hundred free for as many days and nights as may be wanted, and, in addition thereto, will contribute the sum of one hundred dollars towards defraying the current expenses; and further, I will see that delegates to the convention shall have no excursion rates offered them.

I might offer some argument in favor of Denver, but the proposition is not made with that object, and I would say, as Professor Sprague, let the place be anywhere, but, above all, let us have the convention.

In furtherance of what has been already said, and to put the matter in a more substantial form, I will propose to be one of two who shall become personally responsible for the cost of organizing or calling such a convention through printing and distributing the necessary documents, providing such cost does not exceed one hundred dollars, and will nominate Prof. D. T. Ames as organizer, with power to issue a call and to make the best arrangements possible as to time and place for holding the Convention.

All of which is cheerfully submitted for the consideration and criticism of the craft by,

Yours most respectfully,

SILDEEN R. HOPKINS.

Editor of Penman's Art Journal:

Say—You have been kind enough to ask for the opinion of those who favor the holding of a Penmen's and Commercial Teachers' Convention. Since my brief suggestion on this subject in the February number of your paper, I have received a number of

personal communications asking my views and I have responded as I have had the leisure, and I have been no less held than astonished to know how deep a hold the idea is taking of the very persons who are best fitted to make of such a meeting a real success. No doubt you are overwhelmed with communications on the subject, and I have little hope that you will find space for the few hints which are herein submitted.

In the first place, I am sure there has never before a time in the history of commercial education where a convention of the workers was more needed; never a time when good results were so sure to flow from a comparison of views and methods. What is much needed by the individual teachers of our specialty is a personal acquaintance with each other, and such a knowledge of the ideas and processes in vogue as can be gained only by actual contact one with the other. Of all people in the world teachers are most apt to work in worn grooves, and to grow narrow, exclusive, bigoted, and self-sufficient. And the reason is obvious, confined as they are to set, unvarying duties, holding communion only with books and the abstract minds of those whose function it is to receive much and give little in return, the teacher, whether he would or not, becomes a sort of treadmill worker, and after a while gets into ruts that grow deeper and deeper as he becomes more earnest in his labors. Except in larger institutions employing corps of teachers, there is little or no opportunity of knowing what others do, and the teacher is thrown, as it were, upon his inner consciousness for the spur to development, and in this regard no class of

proper persons appointed to prepare these and practical methods for the consideration of the body. This, of course, would involve a large amount of labor for somebody, and it is to be done, not a moment should be lost. The time or place of holding the convention should be settled without delay, and the proper committees set at work. As to the time and place, I may have my preferences, but I don't feel like arguing them against any one's better convictions. If the majority should prefer New York as the place, and the month of August as the time, I could not find one word to say against it, and if any other conclusion should prevail, I most gladly acquiesce. I will only say that so far as room and incidental expenses are concerned, I should be most happy to relieve the convention if it is decided to be held in this city. There are also more potent arguments which I could present, but they will doubtless present themselves to all who incline to the enterprise.

My main wish in the matter is that the convention will be held somewhere, and that I may have the happiness of being present.

In order to crystallize the matter I propose that Mr. Ames should at once prepare a circular covering such points as may seem to him likely to elicit the wishes of teachers, giving to each the privilege of voting upon the important questions involved:

1. As to place and time of meeting.
2. As to the order of exercises.
3. As to the preliminary working committees, and within a reasonable time let him embody the sentiment in a circular which shall be conclusive as to the call



schools have suffered so much as commercial schools proper. These drawbacks to progress in the right direction would be overcome by a free and full intercommunication between the real workers. There have been conventions of more or less note, and more or less achievement of good by the owners and managers of business colleges; but the fault with all such meetings together has been the tendency to discuss the financial phase of the subject, or the best means of bringing the enterprises to favorable public notice. I don't say that all our subjects have been discussed, and I am free to say that through these conventions vast amount of good has been accomplished in the way of education proper. But what is wanted now is not a convention of schools, but of teachers. We who are in the business want to know just what others are doing in the way of imparting instruction, leaving wholly out of view the process of "running colleges." This is the opinion should be the impetus and key-note of the convention.

Teachers of penmanship, for example, should take with them their own best work if they choose, but more especially the work of the students whom they have taught, and the lesson which the work of teaching has wrought out in their brains. Whoever has valuable gifts of work or thought let him come and lay it upon the altar, that all may profit thereby. So of other branches of study—book-keeping, arithmetic, commercial law, &c. Let us know the best that is being done in our country to advance our important specialty.

A convention, to cover these points, should continue, if possible, two weeks, and the time should be religiously devoted to the consideration of the best methods of teaching. But in order that it should have character and objectiveness the work should be carefully laid out in advance, and the

of the convention.

Yours truly,

S. S. PACKARD.

BRYANT AND STATIONER SCHOOL,
BOSTON, March 20, 1878.

D. T. Ames, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—I notice in the last two numbers of the JOURNAL various propositions for a convention of teachers of penmanship and book-keeping. Why should not such a convention be had during the coming summer? I am sure there is need enough of it, and I, for one, would like to see together the working men in our profession. There must be among them some very good looking chaps, as I am sure there are many deserving workers.

Suppose you and Packard, who represent the great metropolis, call a meeting in New York during July or August. I think you would get plenty of responses.

Yours,

H. E. HIBBARD.

WRIGHT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
BROOKLYN, [E.D.], March 25, 1878.

D. T. Ames, Esq.:

DEAR SIR:—I am in favor of the proposed convention of business college teachers and penmen. Let us converse by all means; I am anxious to see what kind of a megacrine we would make. I propose New York City the place, and Monday, August 5 the time. I came New York because I think the greater number would like to visit the Metropolis to make purchases, to visit its sea-side resorts, and to have a good time in general. Besides it would not cost me much to attend. I also propose, sir, to make the thing a certainty, that you issue a sufficient number of circulars of invitation inviting those interested to meet in convention in your city, Monday August 5, that the expense of advertising, &c., be borne by the convention pro rata—that all those in favor

of the project, and of the time and the place, that can and will attend, notify you of the fact and give their views on the subject, not later than May 15, and that on the success of the affair being ascertained in point of numbers, you issue circulars of instruction to those who are going to attend, and they will be on hand all prepared for the fray, I know.

Yours truly,

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

J. B. Cundiff, Sole's Commercial College, New Orleans, C. E. Cady, of Cady, Willson & Walworth's Business College, New York, H. Russell of Joliet, Ill., Business College, and many others have expressed themselves as strongly in favor of the movement. A Penmen's convention is now a *fact*, it only remains to determine upon the time, place, and the details for its consummation. In order to present the matter to the fraternity, in a tangible, and practical form, and to enable each member to have a fair and equal voice in deciding upon the preliminaries we propose the following

PLAN:

Let each person who deems himself eligible (from being either a teacher or author of writing or book-keeping) and who desires to take part in such convention, at once, on the receipt of the present number of the JOURNAL, answer briefly by card or letter, addressed to the JOURNAL, each of the following questions, viz:

1. Will you attend the convention?
2. Where do you desire it to be held?
3. When?
4. Name committee on preliminaries, and order of exercises.

Answers to the

above questions,

will determine fairly

and impartially

the place, time and

plan for holding

the convention,

and approximately,

the number that

will attend.

Each of which answers will be announced through the columns of the next number of the JOURNAL. Immediate, definite and authorized action can then be taken to carry into effect the wishes of the majority, as thus expressed.

We especially urge that there be no delay in responding. We take it for granted, that wherever the convention may be held, parties will be found sufficiently interested to furnish, free of charge, a hall appropriate and convenient for the meetings. Several such offers have been already made. We trust we shall be pardoned if we improve this present opportunity to give our answer, to the above questions with reasons therefor. 1. We will attend the convention at any time or place, favored by a majority, be it in San Francisco, Chicago, Portland, or elsewhere. While many reasons may be urged in favor of other places, it is our honest conviction, that New York will be found by many important respects the most favorable point for holding the first meeting. It is most central for the Eastern and Middle states. Many, even most, teachers from the West and South desire to see and visit the metropolis for business or pleasure during their vacation, can take in the convention without incurring expense or loss of time. Prof. Packard offers the use of his large and splendid hall free. None more eligible or commodious can be found in the country. Prof. Wright cannot leave the metropolis for the time for the meeting, which seems to us, more favorable than June or any earlier period, as named by others. We would then name Packard's Hall as the place and Aug. 5, as the time, most favorable for holding the first Penmen's convention, and Prof. S. S. Packard and C. E. Cady, of New York, H. E. Hibbard, of C. Claghorn of Brooklyn, as a committee of arrangements. We were led to name these gentlemen not only for their acknowledged ability, but for their adjacent location, and hence convenience, for prompt and efficient action. Under their direction a convention at New York could not fail of being a grand success. Those in favor say I, those to contrary, well—let somebody else put that.



Published Monthly at \$1.00 per Year.
 B. T. AXEL, Editor and Proprietor,
 200 Broadway, New York.

Single copies of JOURNAL sent on receipt of ten cents. Specimen copies furnished to Agents free.

ADVERTISING RATES:

	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
1 Column.....	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$45.00	\$80.00
1/2 Column.....	5.00	12.50	22.50	40.00
1/4 Column.....	2.50	6.25	11.25	20.00
1 inch (12 lines).....	1.00	2.50	4.50	8.00
1/2 inch (6 lines).....	.50	1.25	2.25	4.00

Advertisements for one and three months, payable in advance; for six months and one year, payable quarterly in advance. No deviation from the above rates. Reading matter, 20 cents per line.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

We hope to make the JOURNAL an interesting and attractive read to penmen or teachers who read it, and withhold either his subscription or a good word; but we want them to do more even than that, we desire their active co-operation as correspondents and agents, we therefore offer the following:

PREMIUMS.

To every subscriber, mail further notice, we will send a copy of the John D. Williams' masterpiece, 1246 lines in size.

To any person sending their own and another name as subscribers, including \$2, we will mail to each the JOURNAL one year, and forward by return of mail to the order, a copy of either of the following mail colons, each of which are among the finest specimens of penmanship ever published, viz.:

- The Colonial Printer's Progress..... 1826. In size.
- The Lord's Prayer..... 1827.
- The Marriage Certificate..... 1827.
- The Family Record..... 1827.
- 300 Lines of Penmanship..... 1827.

For three names and \$3 we will forward the large Colonial Picture, size 2646 lines, retails for \$2.

For six names and \$6 we will forward a copy of Williams & Packer's Guide, retails for \$2.50.

For twelve subscribers and \$12 we will send a copy of Ames' Compendium of Ornamental Penmanship, price \$5. The same bound in gilt will be sent for eighteen subscribers and \$18, price \$7.50.

For twelve names and \$12, we will forward a copy of Williams & Packer's Gems of Penmanship, retails for \$5.

All communications designed for THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, should be sent to the Editor, 200 Broadway, New York.

The JOURNAL will hereafter be issued promptly on the first of each month. Matter designed for insertion must be received on or before the twentieth. Remittances should be by post-office order or by registered letter. Money enclosed in letter is not sent at our risk. Address

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL,
 200 Broadway, New York.

Give your name and address very distinctly.

NEW YORK, APRIL, 1878.

What is the Verdict?

With the present number the JOURNAL enters upon the second year of its existence. Its record for a year is made and is before its friends and patrons. They are the jury and now have the cross. Their verdict will be rendered in the giving or withholding of their patronage, in the renewal of their own and inducing other subscriptions. What shall it be, for or against? Through the oracles of Uncle Sammel's mail bags we already perceive many propitious omens, renewals, clubs (omnibus, at least, of lively times), and compliments come pouring in from all quarters. Although the subscription list has surpassed in numbers our expectations, and has undoubtedly beyond that ever attained by any other penman's paper, yet there are many, even thousands, who ought and would, with slight personal influence, become subscribers. Will not our friends please bear this in mind and act accordingly. If patrons have found the JOURNAL worth the price of its subscription during the past year, we can, with confidence, assure them that it will be doubly so for the year to come. We believe that there is no free teacher or admirer of writing who, having received and read each number of the JOURNAL, does not feel, not one, but many dollars richer in ideas, if not cash, than he otherwise would. It has helped to bring the profession into greater harmony of thought and action,

doing much to remove jealousy and conceit, and to create a more mutual and brotherly feeling.

Character in Hand Writing.

Several articles having appeared in the JOURNAL touching this subject, we thought proper to present our views in that direction. Upon this, as upon most other subjects, there is a great diversity of opinion. We have known persons who professed to be able to delineate the entire physical and mental characteristics of persons by examining their hand writing, even to telling their stature, complexion, temperament, color of eyes and hair, whether spare or corpulent, &c., &c., being equally discriminating regarding peculiar mental traits of character. This we regard as an absurd and ridiculous conceit.

Others confine their claims to judging of the mental characteristics of the writer, but even this appears to us to be precarious and doubtful, and certainly is this the case of the large mass of persons, such as school-children, and persons who have not by any extended practice, acquired an habitual and distinctive hand writing. From the writing of such persons nothing can be told respecting their character. Indeed, there is no character in it. If not so, they would be liable to most sudden and radical transformations of character. We have often observed instances where the writing of all of a numerous class of pupils, under the tuition of a skillful instructor, has changed from week to week, and almost from day to day, so radically as to be scarcely recognized, even by an expert, as that of the same person. Again, let any lady or gentleman, who has been in a position requiring very little or no practice in writing, be suddenly placed in one requiring rapid and constant practice, how soon there will be a very marked change in the entire appearance and character of their writing. And the change will be modified not alone by the rapidity and extent of practice, but by the peculiar requirements for neatness and style of their respective positions. The policy clerk in an insurance office or accountant whose pay and standing are rated quite as much by the style as speed in execution, will, ultimately, write quite a different and more accomplished hand than will the lawyer's clerk, whose standing and compensation are quite independent of his style of writing.

In the writing of adults, who have hands established by long practice, we find habitual and marked peculiarities, which carry, and undoubtedly do, indicate, more or less, the character of the writer, and then, we doubt if it does, to no great an extent, as is often claimed, for even such persons write differently under different modes and circumstances, often indicating more a temporary condition of mind and exercise, than any permanent trait of character.

Gaskell's Complete Compendium.

NEW SERIES.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of this interesting and valuable work. It consists of fifteen copy slips, a large card, and a sheet, and a hand-book for instruction. The slips are systematically arranged, skillfully written, and well adapted to aid the learner in acquiring a good hand-writing either with or without the aid of a teacher. Published by G. A. Gaskell, Manchester, N. H.

Fine Works of Art.

We have received from George Stimson & Co., Portland, Me., a series of splendid engravings and chromos, entitled "Life's Morning," "Empty Sleeve," "Cauld Lilly" and "Floral Crown." The designs are striking, the engraving and printing are perfect, and constitute pictures which will be highly prized by all lovers of fine pictures.

Penmen's Convention.

We invite the special attention of persons interested in this matter to the numerous letters, together with the editorial comments, and suggestions upon another page, and solicit an early response to the same.

An Autograph Column.

We desire to publish the autographs of as many prominent professional penmen as we can procure—and in order to lighten the expense of doing so, we propose to those who have good cuts to forward, by mail, duplicates to be used for that purpose. For those who have no cuts we will, on receipt of autograph, have the same engraved in the best manner possible and insert the same in the JOURNAL, and forward to them a duplicate on their paying the sum of \$1.50. The cuts furnished, to be accepted, must not exceed 2 1/2 inches in length, or the width of one column in space in the JOURNAL.

Our Rates for Advertising.

It will be observed by reference to our terms for advertising that the rates have been advanced from ten to fifteen cents per line of eight words for a single insertion, and proportionately for a longer period. Considering the present large circulation of the JOURNAL, the advanced rates are very low. No advertisement will be inserted for less than forty-five cents, payable in advance.

Penmen's Supplies.

We invite attention to our list of supplies, published in another column. We are prepared to furnish promptly, and at reasonable cost, all articles needed by penmen. By ordering from us they will be sure of receiving articles of good quality, and especially India ink, of which much that is sold is utterly worthless.

Read our Premium List.

The premiums which we offer are alone worth all the money we ask from a subscriber for the JOURNAL, while, to every person interested in, or who is an admirer of fine penmanship, the JOURNAL will repay many times the price of its subscription.

Penmen, and Others

Throughout the country, are requested to forward for insertion in the JOURNAL, items and thoughts of interest and value to its readers, and the profession.

Disappointment.

We are disappointed, as undoubtedly our readers will be, in not being able to have the promised specimen letter from Professor Henry C. Spencer ready for the present number. Hope to give it in the next issue.

Specimen Copies.

We have prepared a large number of extra copies of the present number of the JOURNAL, to be used as specimen copies. To persons who are endeavoring to secure clients, or have acquaintances who would probably be interested, we will mail extra copies on application.

The Journal as a Premium.

We will mail the JOURNAL free for one year to any person sending us the names of three subscribers and \$3, and also send the Williams' specimen as a special premium to all.

Just as we go to press we receive a long and interesting communication relating to the convention from J. C. McClellan, Worthington, Ohio. He earnestly commends the convention, and makes a liberal offer to furnish free, commodious rooms for the convention, and is now preparing for the opening of his new college, in Columbus, Ohio. We regret to say that want of both time and space forbids giving his communication in full.

Answers to



A. F. K. Burwick, Ill. Mr. Wiesenhahn's note came off according to announcement, on February 25.

A. C. T. Quinnimoto, W. Va. Your writing is graceful and easy; it lacks most in uniformity. To question No. 2 we answer no.

H. A. B. C. Augusta, Me. You will find our views regarding character in handwriting in the article under that head in another column.

E. A. G. Galvia, Ill. "The Writing Teacher" is no longer published. It was for many years conducted by Prof. H. W. Ellsworth, of New York.

A. D. B. Berlin, O. You have the basis for a good handwriting; letters are well formed, proportionate and well spaced. The primary fault is in its size. Write at least one-third smaller.

N. L. R. Aberdeen, Ind. You write very well. Attention to the proper proportions of letters, and greater care in following the line upon which you write, would greatly improve your writing.

F. M. J. Lenox, Iowa. Your writing is very creditable for one having no greater advantages and practice. Your principal fault is the great disproportion between the capitals and small letters.

M. O. H. Philomath, Oregon. Your writing in many respects is good; but it lacks symmetry and uniformity in spacing and height of letters. Lessons in flourishing and in giving facility and grace of movement, and in that respect is an aid to plain writing. We would advise you to practice for a while, carefully, after the copies of some standard system before teaching.



CATTION. We have unquestionable proof that some persons have procured specimens of cards, and other writings from other and inferior sources, and have attempted to have them forwarded for notice in the JOURNAL as their own. This is not only a gross fraud, but an imposition upon the JOURNAL and its readers. We hereby give notice that hereafter on the receipt of satisfactory evidence of such fraud we shall fully expose the same through the columns of the JOURNAL.

C. Smith, Burg-Hill, Ohio, incloses an elegant specimen of plain writing.

W. C. Fisher, North Lyndbourn, incloses several very creditable card specimens.

W. A. Glass, Brownsville, Mich., incloses several specimens of cards written in an off-hand, easy style.

E. L. Burnett, Elmira, N. Y., sends two very handsomely flourished birds, also a card design represented on the 7th page.

M. M. Desmond, Des Moines, Iowa, incloses several attractive specimens of cards flourished with colored inks.

J. McBride, Chillicothe, O., writes an elegant letter in which he sends several specimens of superb card specimens.

Stephen Howland, Cleveland, O., incloses several slips of writing, which, for facility and grace in movement, we have rarely seen equaled.

W. L. Dean, Wyoming Commercial College, Kingston, Pa., has forwarded several designs for flourishing, which are alike elegant in design, and masterly in execution.

J. N. V. Hamilton, Foughkeepsie, N. Y., sends one of the most elegantly written letters we have received, in which he incloses several card specimens which are models of taste and excellence.

W. Dinkins, Tully, N. Y., sends a well-written letter, in which he incloses a very creditable specimen of flourishing and drawing. They are indeed excellent, considering that he is but seventeen years of age, and has not had the aid of a professional teacher.

Mrs. C. A. Allis Cook, Proprietor of Allis's Commercial College, Buffalo, N. Y., forwards a package containing nine pen-drawings, in which she has made a high degree of artistic skill in the design of the pen-drawings, and fully attains the enviable reputation of being that lady, for executing pen work of superior excellence. Mrs. Cook graduated from F. H. Spencer, Sr., in 1855.

F. A. Smith, penman, at the Business University, Rochester, N. Y., incloses in a well-written letter some superior specimens of plain and flourished cards.

T. R. Williams, Penman at the Iowa City Commercial College sends a letter written in elegant style. In grace, symmetry, and the correctness in form of the letters, it is rarely excelled. He also incloses a very skillfully executed piece of flourishing.

E. W. H. Wiesbaden, 1214 Chatham street, St. Louis, Mo., forwards a photographic medley of eight specimens of his penmanship. The scenes represented are: "Frial of Queen Catharine," "Peter the Great saved by his mother," "Cromwell refusing the Crown of England," "Cleopatra before Julius Caesar," "John of Arc Prisoner," "Last moments of Mary Queen of Scots," "Plot to poison Emperor Frederic III. frustrated by his daughter," "Hudson receiving his commission from the Dutch East India Co." No one who has not seen Mr. Wiesbaden's pen drawings can begin to imagine the marvelous skill he has displayed in the execution of these works. They appear faultless in spirit, accuracy of delineation, and deftness of execution. Their equal has seldom been seen in this country. Mr. W. gives additional evidence of his soundness by saying, put me down for the "Convention."

Personal.

B. E. Kerr, in teaching classes at Amador City, Cal.

J. D. Holcomb, Market Creek, O., is one of our live penmen. His letters are models in easy, graceful, and rapid business writing.

The *Daily Register*, of Rockford, Ill., gives a well-merited and complimentary notice of penmanship executed by H. C. Clark, who has recently become a partner in Mrs. Allen Cook's Commercial College at that place.

E. J. Mingo, an accomplished penman and teacher, and one of the proprietors of the Toledo (O.) Business College, has recently entered into a life partnership with Miss Maggie Purser of Wheeling, W. Va. Long live the firm; may it grow in prosperity.

Honore Russell, a young and promising attorney, and for many years Assistant District Attorney for New York, was married on February 26 to Miss Josephine Hilton, daughter of Judge Hilton, the brother-in-law and administrator of the colossal estate of A. T. Stewart & Co. The wedding took place at the splendid residence of Judge Hilton, No. 7 West Thirty-fourth street. A splendid repast was served. The paraded mansion was presented to the young couple. Mrs. A. T. Stewart presided a very fine set of silverware. Among the guests were Samuel J. Tilden, Gov. Rice of Massachusetts, and numerous others. Mr. Russell is a brother of Prof. Russell, so well known to the readers of the *Journal*.

Prof. H. P. Smith enters the employment of Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., as General Agent for White's Art Studies, which were noticed in our last number. Professor Smith was formerly connected with the firm of Potter, Almonorth & Co., as Agent for Bartholomew's Drawing and P. D. and S. Copy-books. More recently he has been employed in the public schools of this city as teacher of drawing, and is the President of the Drawing Teachers' Association. We congratulate Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. in securing a gentleman of so much experience and large acquaintance to represent their series of Drawing Books, and Professor Smith in connecting himself with so energetic, liberal, and honorable a firm as that of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. is known to be.

Where is James A. Congdon? We are receiving many inquiries which we are unable to answer. He, or any one else who knows will confer a favor by furnishing the desired information.

Teachers of Penmanship.

You should learn to teach drawing. Your chances for obtaining lucrative situations will be doubled thereby. Teachers of Penmanship make the best teachers of Drawing; they learn to draw rapidly. See advertisement, *Industrial Art Education*, and send for circular.

Every penman and admirer of fine penmanship should see the *JOURNAL*. If you know of any such who does not take it, tell them about it or send us their names and address, that we may mail them specimen copies.

The illustration upon this page was flourished by Jackson Cagle, penman at Moore's Business College, Atlanta, Ga.

Paragraphs.

AT PESTOCE.

Perfumed ink is now used for sentimental notes.

Soulogne, formerly Emperor of Hayti, could not write his own name.

The reason why figures can't lie, is that they are either running and mounting up, or are in a standing account.

It is said that just before Alphonso took to himself a queen, one of his courtiers wanted to make Alpha-a-bet that he was A-B-Cover of her heart.

Miss Mary Anning discovered, in the sea limestone of Lyme Regis, a pen and ink which must have been embedded in the solid rock, ages before the advent of man upon the earth, and yet they were both in an excellent state of preservation and were proven to be the property of Loligo—a distant relative of the present Cuttle-fish.

A skillful penman of the 16th century presented to Queen Elizabeth a bit of paper of the size of a finger nail, on which he had written the Ten Commandments, the Creed and the Lord's Prayer, together with the name and the date of presentation.

The brave Abbe, confined in the Castle d'If, an ancient fortress on an island in the harbor of Marseilles, wrote a book, with his own blood for ink, a pen made

is reached when at the finale the pen catches in the paper and spatters the fair page.

Two young Frenchmen, twin brothers, in 1870, made the discovery of a rich violet ink, but were prevented bringing it into market from lack of funds. Many days they struggled with poverty, and one dark, bleak Saturday night, penniless and friendless they were compelled to divulge the secret of its manufacture, as an offer of five francs was made them. This enabled them to start for the goal of prosperity, and in little more than two years they retired from business worth upwards of half a million dollars.

The style of invitation cards is one of extreme simplicity. Monograms are discarded; only plain script is fashionable. And this is true of visiting cards.

In England the letter the position of the people the more simple their cards. No coronet or crest ever appears on the cards of the nobility, gentlemen or ladies. A gentleman, entitled to the prefix of Right Honourable, or Honourable, never has it on his card. A glazed card is only fit for a card without the r.

In this country the population of a town can be determined by the style of cards in demand. In the large cities the plainest kind of plain writing upon a plain white card is required. In towns of 1,000

business man requires in legibility and rapidity, and to these it is not undesirable to add beauty which it detracts nothing from the other two.

The simplest forms, too,—those that are made most easily,—are the best and the handsomest. The tendency among the best writers now-a-days is to make all the forms as simple as possible, and waste no time on flourishes, or graces, in a business hand writing.

I am glad to see in the copy-books evidence of a decided change in that respect, the letters being much more simple than formerly, and there is more system in their arrangement. The next few years will probably work still greater changes in the style of to-day.

G. A. O.

Practical Lessons in Writing.

LESSON No. 6.

In the present lesson we complete the analysis of all the letters in the alphabet. In lesson No. 6 we shall consider some of the other essentials to good writing, such as spacing, slope, height, connections, movements, positions, &c., &c. In subsequent lessons we shall present some practical hints, with examples for practice in flourishing and ornamental and artistic writing.



of a piece of iron hoop, and by the light of a lamp made out of starch of cloth soaked in grease obtained from his food.

In a New Jersey Court, evidence of inebriety was deduced from the handwriting of the defendant in the case on the ground that all men are either drunk or sober, and that the said defendant when sober, could never have written his name plain enough to be deciphered by any chirographical rule whatever.

\$1,000 reward to the penman who never heard the remark, "Your writing is beautiful, very beautiful, but, the best I ever saw was a piece done by Zerubbabel Gumption"—and this to you, who had seen his script, and knew him to be a pretensions idiot!

The latest French toy is a miniature penman the face of which is of a material permitting the greatest mobility of its features. The machinery, although quite simple, produces, when wound up, a movement of the hand on paper previously adjusted, like that of a tyro in penmanship; and the face expresses the varied emotions of agony, of joy and self-adoration, so appropriate to this occasion. But the climax of ludicrousness of expression

or 2,000 inhabitants cards faintly tinted, and ornamental capitals, or flourished designs, written or printed in black ink; and to townships where there are from three downward to the square mile, profuse ornamentation in fancy colors with gold and silver, written or printed upon strongly tinted cards.

Business Writing.

Our friend Hiram inquires in the last issue of the *JOURNAL*, "Who will study the wants of the community, and supply a style that, when formed in school, will not break up and desert one when rapid business writing is required?"

I believe that some few of our teachers are doing this very thing, and doing it well. I also think that with many of us our "exact" writing as shown in our copy-books, &c., interferes greatly with the student's progress, so far at least as rapidity goes. When he expresses it, as has been done easily and rapidly, even if the work be faulty in form, it will not be long before the pupil will acquire the necessary movements to produce writing of that kind. Let it be understood that what the

Fifth Principle, or Capital O.
Height, 3 spaces. Width, 2 spaces. Distance between two left curves, 1 space. Terminating point, 1 space above base. Curves upon the right and left equal. Count 1, 2, 1.


E combines Priors, 3, 2, 3, 5. Full height, 3 spaces. Height of base, 2 spaces; width of same, 1 1/2 spaces. Length and width of top, 1 1/2 the length and width of base. Between left curves in base oval 1 space. Small loop at right angles to main stem. Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 1.


D combines Priors, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3, 2, 3. Full height, 3 spaces. Point of beginning, 2 1/2 spaces, end of termination, 1 space above base. Between left curves at half-height, 1 space. Height of small loop, 1 space. Count 1, 2, 3, 1.


C combines Priors, 3, 2, 3, 2. Full height, 3 spaces. Height of beginning point, 2 1/2 spaces. Width of large loop and spaces to its right and left, each 1 space. Lower end of loop, 1 space above base. Count 1, 2, 3, 1.


Marking Alphabet.


A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z &
 a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z.


 X combines Prin. 6, 2, 3, 2. Full height, 3 spaces. Width of reversed oval, 1 1/4 spaces. Distance between parts at top, 1 1/2 spaces; at base, 1 space. Point of contact of main parts, 1 space above base. Count 1, 2, 3, 1.


 W combines Prin. 6, 2, 3, 3. Full height, 3 spaces. Height of final curve about 2 spaces. Reversed oval as in X. Distance between main parts at base, each 1 1/2 spaces. Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 1.

 Z combines Prin. 6, 3, 2. Full height, 3 spaces. Height of final curve, 1 space. Main width 1 1/2 spaces. Length of small loop, 1 space; width of same, 1/2 space. From beginning point of letter to left end of small loop, 1 space. Count 1, 2, 1.

 A combines Prin. 6, 3, 2, 4. Extends 3 spaces above and 2 spaces below base line. Reversed oval as in X and W. Smaller loop crossing at space above base. Crossing of larger loop is upon base-line and 1 space to right of smaller loop. Width of loop below the base line, 1 space. Full. Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 1.

 F combines Prin. 6, 2, 3. Full height, 3 spaces. Width of reversed oval, 1 1/2 spaces. Reversed oval as in X to completion of upper third of right side; thence descends a straight line, touching base 1/2 space to right of beginning of letter, and uniting in short turn with final curve, which ends 2 spaces above base. Count 1, 2, 1.

 U combines Prin. 6, 2, 1, 2. Full height, 3 spaces. Height of right half, 2 spaces, and of final curve, 1 space. Reversed oval as in F. Distance between main parts, 1 space. Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 1.

 Y combines Prin. 6, 2, 1, 4. Extends 3 spaces above and 2 below base line. Formed like U to second turn of letter at base. Thence it flushes with the inverted loop. Width of inverted loop 1 space, full. Count 1, 2, 3, 4, 1.

CINCINNATI, March 25, 1878.
 Editor Penman's Art Journal.

DEAR SIR:—During the past thirty years I collected hundreds of works on penmanship, from France, Italy, Spain, Holland, Germany and England. Many of these were large folios.

During the last few years my interest in such works has considerably waned, having nearly exhausted the subject. However, when a new work appears it is quite natural that I should have a desire to get it, or at least the curiosity to see it. So it was with Ames' compendium.

On looking through the book my interest in the subject was again revived, and I was, more especially interested in the work since it was from the pen artist, and none of its merits could be attributed to the litho-

grapher or engraver. The amateur penman can see what, by diligence and perseverance, may be acquired.

Heinrich's "Musterbillet der hochere Kalligraphie" was the only book of ornamental penmanship, that gave me a notice as to what constitutes beautiful, elaborate designs; but it is too expensive and unwieldy. Such a work as Ames' compendium is just what I would have been glad to get twenty-five years ago. It should be in the hands of every penman.

Very respectfully yours,

M. HENOLD.

EVERGREEN CITY COMMERCIAL COL-
 LEGE, BLOOMINGTON, ILL.,
 March 25, 1878.

Prof. D. T. Ames:

DEAR SIR:—I have had charge of the Penmanship Department of this College since last fall; we have a first-class school, and are meeting with grand success.

Enclosed please find money order for twelve dollars, and the list of subscribers (twelve) for your ART JOURNAL, for which please send me your Premium, "Ames' Compendium of Plain and Ornamental Penmanship."

I am a warm friend of your Journal; hope I may largely increase its circulation. Yours respectfully,

E. A. CURRIER.

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, ROCHESTER, N. Y.,
 March 25, 1878.

Prof. Ames:

Enclosed please find P. O. order for \$24 and the names and addresses of twenty-four subscribers. Please send the "Compendium" and "Guide" as premiums. I will send more names in a few days. "Compendium," \$7.50; "Guide," \$2.50.

Hastily yours,

K. R. SMITH.

HELD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., MARCH 26, 1878
 Prof. D. T. Ames:
 DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find \$10, for which please send the JOURNAL as per list of names inclosed.

Your friend,

A. B. CLIFF.

(The above are only a few specimens of the cloud of "Misses" being hurled at the JOURNAL. Such treatment!—but well we are becoming accustomed to it.)

Business College Items.

Prof. J. B. Cantrif, President of Soule's Commercial College, New Orleans, La., writes that over two hundred students are in regular attendance at that institution.

The former pupils of the Bryant & Stratton Commercial School of Boston, announce a "grand reunion and reception" for the afternoon and evening of March 28. We are glad to learn that this school is highly prosperous.

H. C. Clark of Allis' Business College, Rockford, Ill., writes an able and lengthy

communication heartily commending the holding of a penman's convention. We regret that want of space prevents our giving this and many other communications in full. "He says there are hundreds of teachers who differ greatly in their opinions on teaching book-keeping and penmanship, and by having a convention, every one would derive great benefit from it, and it would tell to the world that we were not asleep, but wide awake in discussing the best and most advisable way to impart the branches of education which we represent. I believe that there is not a penman or a business college teacher in the land who would not be favorable to such a gathering and consequently, I say this, have a National P. & B. C. Convention in June next.

Ancient Cities.

Nineveh was fifteen miles long, eight wide, and forty miles high, with a wall one hundred feet high, and thick enough for three chariots abreast. Babylon was fifty miles within the walls, which were seventy feet thick, and four hundred feet high, with one hundred thousand slaves. The Temple of Diana, at Ephesus, was four hundred and twenty feet to the support of the roof. It was a hundred years in building. The largest of the Pyramids is four hundred and sixty-one feet high, and six hundred and fifty-three on the sides; it was twenty-seven acres. The stones are about thirty feet in length, and the layers are three hundred and eighty. It employed three hundred and thirty thousand men in building. The Labyrinth, in Egypt, contains three hundred chambers and two hundred and fifty halls. Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins twenty-seven miles round. Athens was twenty-five miles round, and contained three hundred and fifty thousand citizens and four hundred thousand slaves. The Temple of Delphi was so rich in donations that it was plundered of five hundred thousand dollars, and Nero carried away from it two hundred statues. The walls of Rome were thirteen miles round.

Presentation.


The following from the Elizabeth, (N. J.) Daily Herald explains itself. Such things are not to be taken in their way. "The winter term of Dr. Lansley's Business College closed yesterday, and after the last class had retired, a very pleasant affair occurred. Mr. Harry L. Grant, nephew of Ex-President Grant, arose, and addressing the principal in a few well chosen remarks, and he had been selected by the students to present a slight testimonial of their respect for their preceptor, and, as a birthday memento he hoped it would be treasured in remembrance of the young ladies and young gentlemen of the College; he then stepped forward and handed Dr. Lansley an elegant silver fruit basket, upon which was inscribed:

Presented to
 Prof. Jas. H. Lansley,
 By the Pupils of E. B. C.,
 Jan. 30, 1878.

The recipient feelingly thanked the donors, and in the course of his remarks stated that it was the first time during his life that an occurrence had taken place without his having his some idea of what was to happen; but this in fact was entirely ignorant that anything of the kind was thought of. The Doctor commended the students, particularly the young ladies, on their ability to keep their own counsel and declared he never would again listen to the theory that ladies could not keep a secret. The gift was highly prized, not alone for its intrinsic value, but that it was evidence of the love existing between the college and its management.

Autographs.

In this column we shall insert, in each issue, a limited number of the autographs of prominent penmen and authors. When cuts are furnished, they will be inserted free. If engraved by us, a charge of \$1.50 will be made, which will include a duplicate cut to be sent by mail to the person represented. Cuts must not exceed 2 1/2 inches (or the width of one column) in length. Autographs furnished for us to engrave should be either the exact size desired, viz: 2 1/2 inches long, or just twice the length, viz: 4 1/2 inches in length.



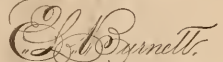
Pres't of B. S. & Packard's Business College, 805 Broadway, New York, and author of several popular and standard works upon book-keeping and writing.



is an accomplished penman and President of Soule's Commercial College, New Orleans, La.




Editor New England Star Association, Conn., and is also a skilful penman.



is a skilful and popular teacher of writing at Elmira, N. Y.



is one of our most skilful and accomplished teachers of writing. He is now teaching at Chillicothe, O.



Writes well and is now teaching classes at Amador City, Cal.

The alphabet given on this page is used for marking purposes and is adapted for being made either with a broad-nibbed pen or brush.

We have received an extensive variety of superior gilt-edged and tinted blank cards from the New England Card Company, Woonsocket, R. I. Their rates seem low. Read their advertisement and send for a circular.

The Labor of Writing.

A rapid long-hand penman can write thirty words in a minute. To do this he must draw his quill through the space of one row—sixteen and one-half feet. In forty minutes his pen travels a furlong, and in five and one-third hours one mile. We make, on an average, sixteen curves or turns of the pen in writing each word. Writing thirty words a minute, we must make four hundred and eighty-eight to each second; in an hour, twenty-eight thousand eight hundred; in a day, only five hours, one hundred and forty thousand; in a year of three hundred days, forty-three million two hundred thousand. The man who made one million strokes with a pen a month is not at all remarkable. Many men make four millions. Here we have in the aggregate a mark three hundred miles long, to be traced on paper by each writer in a year. In making each letter of the ordinary alphabet, we must take from three to seven turns of the pen—on an average three and a half to four. (In Theography, an expert can write one hundred and seventy to two hundred words in a minute.) Apply your multiplication to this, and see where your long-hand writer stands.)



EXECUTED WITH AFIN BY GRAMES.

Published Monthly, at 205 Broadway, for \$1.00 per Year.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1878.

VOL. II. NO. 2.

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor,
B. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

Cards of Penmen and Business College, occupying three lines of space, will be inserted in this column for \$2.50 per year.

45. H. SHATTUCK,
General Agent Specialized Copy Books,
IVISON, BLAKEMAN & TAYLOR, New York.
PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
805 BROADWAY,
New York.

GEORGE STIMPSON, Jr.,
EXPERT AND PENMAN,
205 Broadway, New York.

WRIGHT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Broadway and Fourth street,
BROOKLYN, E. D.

D. T. AMES,
ARTIST-PENMAN AND FURNISHER,
205 Broadway, New York.

POTTER, AINSWORTH & CO.,
FURNISHERS OF P. D. & S. STANDARD COPY-BOOKS,
53 John Street, New York.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers,
549 and 551 Broadway, New York.

Eminent Penmen of Olden Times.

BY O. H. BRATTON.
THIRD ARTICLE.

In the March number of the JOURNAL, I gave some account of one of the works of Edward Cocker (inadvertently printed Peter Cocker), his quaint instructions, and other matters mostly compiled from that book. Further investigations developed, I thought, sufficient material for another article in regard to this remarkable man. I trust I shall have the indulgence of your readers in giving some further details of the LIFE AND WRITINGS OF EDWARD COCKER.

This ingenious and very industrious gentleman was not only celebrated for his skill as a penman and engraver, but also for his mathematical knowledge; besides, he was something of a poet. Whether his ability as a penman and engraver, or his knowledge of figures gave him the greater celebrity I am not able to determine.

His book called "England's Penman; or, Cocker's New Copy Book," containing all the curious hands practised in England and surrounding nations, never like the published, as the impartial and judicious may determine," is said to have given rise to the old saying current in England, "According to Cocker."

Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual says Cocker is deservedly reckoned among the improvers of writing and arithmetic. Upwards of sixty editions of his arithmetic were published; the fourth in 1682; the fifty-second in 1748, showing it must have been a work of great merit, otherwise it could not for so long a period have held its place in public esteem. A copy of the first edition sold in 1854, for eight pounds, five shillings (about \$40).

He does not seem to have derived his inspiration from the zeal or enthusiasm of any special instructor, judging from the following from his book, entitled

FAIR WRITING'S STORE HOUSE.

"Wherein fair writing to the life is taught, in sundry copies clothed with Art's rich vest, by which with practice thou mayest gain perfection. As the *divine* author did without direction."

Massey says of him, "He was certainly a great encourager of various kinds of earning; an indefatigable performer both

with the pen and brain, an ingenious artist in figures, and an accomplished proficient in the poetry he attempted to write."

His writing, I allow, is far inferior to what we have from the hands of some of our late masters; and there is not that freedom and liveliness in his pencilled knots and flourishes that there is in pieces done by a bold command of hand. But let us consider the time in which he lived, and what little improvement then had been made in the modern way of penmanship, and we may justly make allowance for the many defects that now appear in his books, and say with the poet,

"Let the impartial judge, in every case,
Weigh well the circumstance, time and place,
All the consider'd the *accus'd* may
With justice be discharged on such a plea."

Knight says, in his life of William Caxton, the first English printer, "The wellbriber classes desired a species of embellishment more costly than wood-cut, though in many cases not superior; copper-plate prints began to be introduced into printed works. Impressions of these prints were obtained by a process totally different from the typographical art, so that they constituted in every respect an additional expense in the production of a book. Sir John Harrington's translation of 'Orlando Furioso,' was the first work in which copper plates were used. This was printed in 1690."

This statement may be true so far as relates to the ordinary printed book with illustrations scattered through it, but Cocker more than thirty years prior to

Excellent artist, thy immortal fame
Extended from on high, thy virtues have
What makes thee just the like this one
Art thou still multiplying like the
Rare Phoenix? thy bright transcendence
Did not out from these arts, their bottom
Couldst thou have precept none dispense
O who can but admire thy skill, that
Common, abroad, at home, penance can
New readers, who for pen perfection
Ereached as these volumes to thy praise
Remits attends thy art, thy virtues favor

that date had published his works on writing, in which the first and last pages were letter-press, with the copper plates they described inserted in the middle of the book. This being true, it is not improbable that to Cocker belongs the farther credit of combining the work of the printing with that of the ruling press.

Under various titles he published about twenty different works, mostly on the subject of penmanship; none he engraved on copper, others on brass, and one, "The Pen's Perfection," was engraved on silver plates.

Whether on account of any real or fancied superiority in the metal for engraving, or to raise public curiosity, and thus increase its sale, does not appear.

Cocker was blamed by his contemporaries for writing, engraving, and printing too much, thereby debasing the art, and bringing it into contempt; but it is more than probable that for the hundred of copies he produced from the rolling press of his time, thousands, if not millions, are printed on the lithographic presses of today.

His first work from the rolling press was published in London, in 1657, when he was 26 years old, which gives the date of his birth as 1631, and, as all his books were published in London, it is probable he was a native of the city or near vicinity.

A list of his books, with their lengthy quiet titles in full, would no doubt be very interesting to many, but space forbids anything more than their names in the most abbreviated form, which I have taken from the very valuable Catalogue of Works on Penmanship, Ancient and Modern, compiled by Prof. A. S. Manson, of Boston.

1. Youths' Directions to Write Without a Teacher, London, 1652.
2. Plumes Triumphus, (on some editions, The Pen's Triumph), 1657.
3. Pen's Transcendence; or, Fair Writing's Labyrinth, 1657.

(On the edition of 1650, Fair Writings Store House.)

4. Art's Glory, or Penman's Treasury, 1659.

(A photo-engraving of the title-page of this book appeared in the March number of the JOURNAL.)

5. Penna Volens, or Young Men's Accomplishment, 1661.
6. England's Penman, or Cocker's New Copy Book, 1668.
7. Magnum in Parvo, or the Pen's Perfection, 1672.
8. The Guide to Penmanship, 1674.

Explains the reach of pens, from whence it came
Displays such secrets, all unmet and
With the sweetest how glorious with them go
And cast thou yet find out another pla
Renev'dt pens, as Sol a painted sta
Discovering all, for thy all by all crown
Converse from far come by intelligen
Ortops those artists, who for famous g
Camp, court, and city, of your host and
Note and reputation! how shall in this bo
Extended as thy smooth quill thy fame de
Reward is thy name, with pen and grave

9. The Young Clerk's Tutor, 1674.
10. The Complete Writing Master, 1676.
11. The London Writing Master, or Scholar's Guide, 1678.

As near as can be ascertained Cocker died in 1677, and it is probable that this was a posthumous work in course of preparation at the time of his death.

A large number of his works were written on the date of publication, and as several are given with dates subsequent to his death, I presume they were reprints or later editions of his books, and the date gives the date of reprint and not the date of the original publication.

12. Morals or the Muses' Spring Garden, 1694.
13. England's Perfect School Master for Spelling, Writing, and Arithmetic, 1699.

The following are without date—

14. Maltum in Parvo, or the Pen's Gallery.
15. The Young Lawyer's Writing-Master.
16. The Pen's Facility.
17. The Country School Master.

18. Introduction to Writing.
- Massey mentions having seen the title of another work by Cocker, entitled (19.) The Pen's Experience.

Certainly, with this array before them modern authors need not lack names for their productions. At this distant day it is no easy task to discover whether these works were wholly independent of each other, or whether the change of names did not in some respects correspond to the modern terms "Revised" "Newly Revised" "Revised Edition Improved," &c.

As Cocker's death occurred in 1677, in the 46th year of his age, it will readily be seen that with great talents he also exhibited great industry, which perhaps is only another name for genius.

A very curious quadruple acrostic is inserted on the last page of one of his books, signed H. F., which for the singular rarity of it, I transcribe on this page as a most fitting accompaniment of this article.

Written Copies.

As every successful teacher of penmanship uses copies from which his pupils practice, would it not be a subject well worth the discussion of some of our teachers, as to whether engraved or well written copies should be used?

There is an advantage which written copies have over those engraved, for instance: when the student sits down to a copy of *real penwork*, fresh from the pen, remembering the old adage, "What man had done man can do," he will have some hopes of success. But, you place engraved copies before the student, which are so perfectly *dead* that he will doubt whether man could ever produce such correct forms with the pen, and in trying to imitate them he commences a task which he does not hope to accomplish, and soon gives up.

I notice in the last issue of the JOURNAL a communication on "business writing," in which the writer says: "I think that with many of us our 'exact' writing as shown in our copy-lines, &c., interferes greatly with the students progress, so far as least as rapidity goes."

It is impossible for pupils to learn to use the muscular movement when their copies are engraved or written with the finger movement.

A free movement is essential in engraving a good handwriting, but it is not also essential that the copies from which your pupils practice be written in the same free movements that they are expected to use?

A. W. R.

Specimen Copies.

We have printed a large number of extra copies of the present number of the JOURNAL, to be used as specimen copies. To persons who are endeavoring to secure clubs, or have acquaintances who would probably be interested, we will mail extra copies on application.

(For the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.)
THE TRIUMPH OF A FELLOW QUIL.

Wisehead's Pen.

Turn loose your wisdom,
Good to her penman,
And keep on the trail
Of my fellow's pen.

What trumpet that band,
What trumpet that cry,
In music great, loud, strong, yea,
The pen outbids it?

It rings like the storm!
It strikes like the avalanche!
It rolls like the thunder-cloud!
It beats like the down!

What a melody of curves!
What a tongue of lines!
Twisting labor and labor,
Like tropical vines!

What wild waves fancied!
What eddies profaned!
Yet green eddies in triumph
Through all the confusion.

The swift flying arrow,
Just launched from the bow,
Is a legend in speed,
By his pen's rapid flow.

Oh! where is the wizard,
Who holds his brother's hand,
That shall teach to the magic
Of our Wisehead's pen?

A Business Education.

BY W. VAN BUREN, A. M., D. D., PRESIDENT OF BROWN COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

A business education is now a necessity; if we are wealthy, it is impossible to manage our business to advantage without it. If we are dependent on ourselves for support, we can in no way find so pleasant and profitable employment as by qualifying ourselves for business. The young man who goes forth into the world at the present day with nothing more than a classical or scientific education is not prepared to scale the activity of the path that leads to fame and fortune, but he must be practically educated.

We live in an age of steam and electricity; the magnetic wire is quivering from East to West across the ocean and continents, while the tide of activity is coursing onward with corresponding velocity over the vast ocean of commerce, leaving to wealth and distinction all who are good pilots, and to poverty and oblivion all who do not understand the points of the compass.

The commercial interests of our country have attained to such immense proportions, and so thoroughly monopolized the brain and muscle of our people, that all departments of our lives are pervaded with business ideas, customs and maxims; and success depends largely and almost universally on a thorough and practical knowledge of these. It is not enough that young men, about to enter upon a business career, should be equipped only with a scientific or classical knowledge, furnished by our excellent secondary colleges; but indispensable to the attainments of the highest degree of success in business affairs, is a knowledge of the science of accounts, practical arithmetic, political economy, business penmanship, and the systematic habits, usages, customs and practices of the business world around us. For want of this business training which should

we constituted a part of their education, thousands of those who go out from popular literary institutions, with minds well stored with scholastic lore, fail in everything they undertake and become bankrupt in pocket, and too frequently in morals; while they become mere aimless flounders on the surface of society, virtually lost alike to themselves and to the world.

There is, therefore, nothing in which a young man or woman can invest time, talent and money with a more reasonable hope of profitable return, than in a good *practical business education*. Such an education is permanent capital, ready to be made available in all the vicissitudes of fortune, in all the business relation of life, opening to us avenues to wealth, influence and distinction; and secures us from the losses which the ignorant inevitably suffer.

When we are ready for business life, business is ready for us. Many persons say "If I get a situation, I would go and prepare myself." The great secret of success in life is for a man to be ready when the opportunity comes. Good accountants, good penmen, and expert artists,

mechanics are always in demand, just as much as good teachers, good doctors, good lawyers, and skilful mechanics. "There is always room up stairs," while down below is overcrowded with inferiority. If by accident we should dislocate a limb, we should not wait till some one could study the science of surgery before we could have it properly dressed. So it is with a business man who wants a book-keeper. He does not choose to wait until some one should prepare himself, but employs one already qualified. Knowledge is, ever was, and ever will be, power. "There is no man," says Horace Greeley, "to whom a business education is not valuable."

It is far more generally admitted now, throughout the civilized world, than at any preceding period, that technical education is necessary for every pursuit in life. Teachers, doctors, lawyers, sailors, soldiers, engineers, clergymen, mechanics of all kinds, and agriculturists, have their technical schools for training, and from them derive ineluctable advantage.

Technical education, when applied to the professions, manufactures, and the mechanical arts, develops new powers of thought and labor, and new facilities for subsistence, personal comfort and enjoyment of every kind, when placed within the reach of the humble classes; while at the same time, "appliances of art are to minister to the demands of elegant taste, and a higher moral culture."

Technical education, when applied to business and commerce, has been and ever will be, the means of greatly increasing the facilities for the more general diffusion of *practical knowledge*, to those engaged in the exchange of values, and is equally influential in harmonizing the conflicting interests of all civilized nations.

As a mental discipline, or a systematic training, or practical benefit, there is no branch of study that combines these features to a greater degree than the science of accounts; for while being better calculated to secure thorough mental discipline, or induce systematic habits of thought, it is also a means of giving practical advantage in every department of productive industry. "Yet in the face of all this, and the daily accumulation of corroborating facts there are among our old and respectable business men a few opponents of a business education. They allege that it is of little or no advantage to a business man; that they had no such education, and yet have been successful."

The various objections to a business education, will hold equally good against technical education in any other calling or profession. It is true that we have some men that are practical teachers, some eminent at the bar and in the pulpit, some scientific agriculturists, and skilful mechanics, as well as men in other fields of labor, who never enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education.

Shall we therefore abolish all our literary colleges and agricultural colleges, and seek for our business and professional men among the ignorant and uneducated?

If professional ignorance be a recommendation and a qualification in our business men, why not also in our professors, lawyers, clergymen, and physicians?

The success and eminence attained by those who were not educated in collegiate halls, was not the result of ignorance; and had they been technically educated, they would have easily attained a still higher degree of success. By enquiry the fact is revealed that many of our eminent, successful, so-called uneducated men of the world possessed a thorough education which they had acquired by close application in private study.

Again, by another class, who are denominated "practically educated" business men, we are told that a *practical business education* cannot be acquired in commercial colleges; and in support of this declaration they inform us that they know persons that have attended com-

mercial schools, or the commercial department of some literary institution, who have failed to become first-class accountants, or business men; hence, commercial science cannot be learned in any school. The fact that many have taken a commercial course and failed to become good business men, and first-class accountants, does not justify the illogical conclusion that all commercial schools and business colleges are worthless, or that business sciences cannot be practically taught in well conducted business colleges.

The same may be said of the pupils who have attended all classes of schools.

All students of literary schools do not become first-class scholars. All students of medicine do not become skilful physicians.

All students of law do not become good lawyers. All students of theology do not become eminent clergymen; neither do all students of normal schools become first-class teachers. Yet it would be unjust and illogical to assert indiscriminately that all such schools and colleges are utterly worthless, because of the non-success of many students who have attended them.

The non-success of the students of these schools may be attributed to incompetent teachers, and the want of the requisite facilities for imparting instruction; or the course of study may not be thorough, or sufficiently extended to qualify the student; or his natural capacity may have been deficient, or wholly unsuited to the course of study which he pursued. Or he may have failed to give the proper attention to explanations and to study, to insure success.

"A good student is as necessary as a good teacher to insure success."

Some of all of the foregoing causes, it is said to say, prevail to some extent in all schools. Singly, or variously combined, 90 per cent of all who fail to achieve satisfactory advancement and proficiency at any school, may be thus accounted for. Experience is not to be undervalued in any science or occupation in life. "It is emphatically the highest branch of learning." But fully to comprehend and utilize experience, one must have some preparatory instruction and some knowledge of the experience of those who have lived before, and contemporaneously with him.

If business colleges are worthless, they should not be allowed to exist; and if they are of practical utility they should be encouraged and truthfully represented.

An examination by competent business men must be made, in order to determine these questions.

A large percentage of the failures among our business men is attributable to a lack of thorough, systematic business training, such as is given in a well conducted business college. For a demand of this training, business colleges, like steamboats, railroads, telegraph lines, and many other new inventions and improvements are of recent origin; and for their extensive growth, they are indebted to the necessities of the age.

The fact that business colleges are of modern origin is, in a certain sense, against them; for they have no record dating far back, to give them prestige.

Also, just how to make these institutions felt the want, felt by the public, has been a matter of experiment; and they are, therefore, of necessity, more or less imperfect.

Be it, this, like all other enterprises in which competition is open, and money is making a leading object, men have engaged in conducting business colleges for the sole purpose of money-making, entirely, regardless of the true mission of schools of this kind. They have vied with each other for patronage to such an extent often as to become almost worthless as schools of practical instruction. Circulars containing glittering promises to prepare young men (no matter what their previous qualifications) to enter upon a life of brilliant success, have flooded the country at times,

Some institutions have even promised to guarantee students to all their graduates; and thousands have flocked to these institutions, as motes to candles, only to get burned for their going. Fortunes have been amassed by such men, before the public have been awakened to the gigantic swindle. Such institutions have been a public nuisance instead of a blessing. They have done much to create a general distrust of business colleges. They have swayed thousands of young men, and sent them out as "graduates," when they knew not little, if anything, more of what a business college should teach, on leaving, than when entering. But as frauds enter into almost every human undertaking, the legitimate work of a business college is not to be judged by the results of fraudulent institutions.

"Business colleges, under the management of fraudulent and unprincipled men are not the only institutions of this kind that fail to do the legitimate work for which such institutions are intended."

Many fall from an inadequate idea of the want they are attempting to fill.

This failure may arise from either of two reasons: 1. A lack of this knowledge on the part of the principals of such schools; or 2. by the same lack is the authors of a text-book.

"If a business college would do the greatest good for the greatest number of its students, the teacher and the text-books used, should aim to impart that kind of information that is most frequently brought into requisition by the mass of business men."

This fact has not always been sufficiently apparent to authors of text-books, and to teachers in business colleges.

Attempts have been made from time to time, with various degrees of success, to produce text-books for business colleges. None have embraced all excellencies, but some have come nearer than others to a correct method.

The true object of business colleges is to impart that kind of knowledge that will prove of positive value to every person possessing it; no matter what his calling, or his knowledge of business, and, and to nothing short of it, should every text-book contribute, and every teacher in business colleges labor. In business colleges that are fulfilling their mission, the pupil, on leaving, knows not only how business is done in large, wholesale, commission and jobbing houses, but he is familiar with the methods of business and forms of accounts in smaller houses.

The real business school is practical, as well as theoretical.

The practice of buying and selling can never be taught in a school of any kind; nothing but experience can teach that; but the student may be made familiar with business forms of every description—the manner of making, and the use of promissory notes, checks, drafts, orders, receipts, bills, accounts, statements, &c. &c.

These, together with a good style of penmanship, the knowledge of business letter-writing, commercial law, and business calculations, are of practical value, and cannot be acquired half so readily in any other way, as in a well regulated business college.

To attempt to acquire them in business by experience, would cost many embarrassments and mistakes of serious consequences.

The foregoing facts and remarks have been presented with a view to dispel the unjust prejudice that exists in the minds of persons who were opposed to a technical education; and to induce a more careful investigation of the merits of business colleges generally, in order that a proper discrimination may be made between good and worthless institutions of the same class, and for the interest of the rising generation, who must soon step on the stage of business life; and for the honor of our country, and that a thorough examination of the subject herein presented, will shortly be made.

Answers to



C. W. R., Marysville, Ohio. We can give you no information concerning Frederick C. Young.

W. H. B., Columbia, Ill. Wove paper, although being sold in large quantities as superior to laid, for writing purposes.

F. C., Lowell, Mass. We shall in some of our future numbers give some specimens and advice in card writing. You write a very easy and graceful hand. Your weak point is in the spacing and disproportion of some of the letters.

O. C. F., Milwaukie, Ohio. We can send back numbers of the JOURNAL from No. 6 inclusive, which would include all the practical lessons in writing. Japan ink is not good for executing work for plate engraving, the hair lines are not strong enough; good India ink should be used.

Mr. H. R., Ishpeming, Mich. Considering your good and judicious remarks you deserve much credit for what you have accomplished. Your writing would be greatly improved, and its speed increased by making it a little smaller. It is legible and easy, which is the two greatest essentials to good business writing.

J. A. Painter, Notrona, Pa. You have the basis for a good hand-writing, you have a good movement and tolerably correct form for the letters, your writing is much too large, the capitals especially, and are out of proportion to your small letters. You ought to study carefully the proportions and practice become a very good writer.

J. H. D. You write well for one of your age and experience, but you need more and careful practice before trying to teach. Your writing lacks symmetry, equality in size, spacing, and slope. You do not observe sufficiently the proper use of the right, left, and compound curves as connecting lines. For our opinion regarding pen, see list of penmen's supplies in another column.

G. W. S., Inglewood, Va. "A young lady is teaching in this vicinity tells her pupils that business men will not employ clerks unless they write with the muscular movement. Do they prefer the muscular or combined movement? and can any one write faster by using the muscular movement? I have always taught the combined movement, and preferred it because I could write better with that movement." You are undoubtedly right, the combined movement is the most desirable, since for ease, rapidity, and excellence in writing.

C. L. V., Philmont, N. Y. "1st. In striking Italian capitals is the movement reversed and the pen held in the ordinary way, or is it held as in off-hand flourishing, and the paper turned to accommodate the strokes? 2nd. In off-hand flourishing is the pen held by penmen in general as per instructions in Congdon's works? This position seems unsatisfactory to us. 3rd. With which number does my subscription expire?" Ans. No. 1. The pen is reversed and held as in off-hand flourishing. Ans. No. 2. The position of hand as given in Congdon's book is advocated and practiced by many penmen; it is substantially the same as was practiced by John D. Williams. Yet we do not think it is the best position; we should bring the third and fourth fingers inside of the pen rather than throw them outside as represented in the cut you mention. We shall endeavor to illustrate our idea of a correct position in the June issue of the JOURNAL. Ans. No. 3 with the present issue.



G. W. Slusser, Inglewood, Va., encloses several superior specimens of calligraphy.

G. C. Cannon, 712 Washington street, Boston, Mass., writes a handsome letter.

T. P. Frost, of Springfield, Mass., sends a well-flourished hand and a large assortment of skillfully flourished cards.

Copies of two elegantly designed and engraved flourished envelopes have been received from the Buffalo Business College.

A. W. Smith, principal of the B. and S. Business College, Madisonville, Pa., sends an elegant specimen of off-hand flourishing.

A. C. Cooper, principal of the Commercial Department of Cooper Institute, Landerdale Co., Miss., incloses a skillfully flourished card.

H. W. Flickinger, of Philadelphia, favors with a letter which, for genuine ease and perfection of style, we have seldom seen equalled.

R. A. Lambert, penman at the Lacrosse (Wis.) Business College, incloses in a well-written letter several very gracefully written copy-slips.

C. Hills, at the Spencerian Business College, incloses several gracefully written specimens of writing; also several fine card specimens.

Thos. A. Rice, principal of Mount City Commercial College St. Louis, Mo., sends a letter in which he displays remarkable facility of movement and grace in the writing.

J. C. Murray, North Berwick, Me., sends a very creditable specimen of flourishing and writing, considering he is but seventeen years of age and has not received the aid of a teacher.

Jos. Foeller, Jr., Ashland, sends several fine specimens of off-hand flourishing and card-writing. Mr. Foeller's specimens evince much more than ordinary originality in design and skill in execution.

J. B. Goodier, Penman at the Indianapolis Business College, writes an elegant letter, in which he incloses several fine specimens of off-hand flourishing and writing; also, several good specimens of cards.

Miss Susie Marsh, Brandon, Wis., incloses some very well written copy-slips. She favors a penman's convention, but has doubts of her being eligible as a member. We have none. Attend by all means if you desire.

R. L. Samm, penman at the Burlington (Iowa) Business College forwards one of the most graceful and masterly specimens of off-hand flourishing we have ever examined; also, an elegant specimen of practical writing.

B. Musser, teacher of writing at Smithville (Ohio) High School incloses some skillfully written specimens. Although sixty-three years of age Prof. Musser speaks in exceedingly simple pen, and speaks well of and works for the JOURNAL.

W. G. Emerson is teaching writing in the public schools, at Creston, Iowa. He is a good writer; says he never received but seven weeks' instruction. He is delighted with the JOURNAL and Compendium, which proves his good taste and judgment.



I. S. Paston is teaching classes, at Troy, N. Y.

J. M. Mehan is teaching classes at Gilman, Iowa.

W. W. Williamson, who for several months past has been under Prof. Dean's instruction at Wyoming Business College, Kingston, Pa., is now connected with the Colorado Business College, at Denver.

W. H. Lawson, formerly teacher of writing in the public schools of New York; and author of "Lawson's System of Writing," published by Harper Bros., has gone into the poultry business at Rahway, N. J.

Fielding Scofield, penman at the B. and S. Business College, at Newark, N. J., has recently completed a very fine specimen of engraving. The Newark Daily Journal says it is one of the finest specimens that has ever been seen in that city.

W. G. Emerson is teaching writing in the public schools, at Creston, Iowa. He is a good writer; says he never received but seven weeks' instruction. He is delighted with the JOURNAL and Compendium, which proves his good taste and judgment.

Ames's Compendium of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.

We have compiled below a few of the multitude of flattering notices and commendations bestowed by the press and professional penmen upon this work. Few works have been equally fortunate either

It is a work of great practical merit, peculiarly adapted for the use of penmen and artists. It covers the field of pen art more fully than any other work I have ever examined.—Prof. T. R. DeBar, New York.

It is a book of great value to penmen, and is unequalled in its exhibition of artistic design.—Prof. C. A. Batsford, New York.

It is certainly the book of all books upon the art of penmanship.—Prof. H. C. Shewell, Newark, N. J.

It is remarkable for its scope, variety and originality.—Prof. C. C. Curtis, Minneapolis, Minn.

I think it far superior to any work of the kind yet published. It meets the wants of every penman; no energetic writer can afford to be without it.—Prof. A. A. Clark, Newark, N. J.

It is grand, magnificent.—Prof. A. S. Enderbury, Washington, D. C.

The Compendium is a beautiful thing.—Prof. D. L. Musman, Quincy, Ill.

It is a perfect model for fine pen work, the pen nib sits in the set of penmanship.—F. H. Waters, Detroit, Ohio.

I expect to use a very valuable number. It greatly exceeds any I have ever seen.—Prof. J. R. South, New York, Cal.

I cannot express my opinion. I can only say it is inferior, and no progressive penman in America can afford to be without it.—Prof. L. A. Aire, Oak Wing, Minn.

I am delighted with it. It is the most complete work of the kind I have ever seen.—Prof. W. C. Sandy, Troy, N. Y.

It is grand, magnificent. More instructive, which was something almost—G. C. Cannon, Boston.

It contains an almost endless collection of designs and specimens of penmanship.—Prof. D. L. Musman, Quincy, Ill.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be the advance on all the works upon the subject ever appeared. No penman or student can afford to be without it.—The Penman's Help.

The art of penmanship is triumphant in Mr. Ames's book.—New York Evening Post.

It excels in almost every respect in art, excellence, as well as in its peculiar adaptation for the use of penmen and artists, any work we have ever examined.—New York School Journal.

It gives us all the old chirographic effects and new patterns. Whoever wishes to learn the mystery of line and heavy lines, flourishes and all wonderful pen flourishes will find as much as he is likely to master.

Penmen and artists will have specimens of almost every kind and variety that can be done with the pen.

J. G. Cross, A. M., Principal of North Western Business College, Naperville, Ill., sends a series of finely engraved and practically graded series of copy-slips for use in writing-classes; see ad. in another column.

H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C., has recently favored us with two copies of his epistolary writing; also three beautiful copies of writing which we give in another page; much of the finish and beauty of the original writing is lost in the engraving and printing.

W. C. Miller, penman at the Troy (N. Y.) Business College, writes a very graceful letter, in which he incloses several remarkably good specimens of writing from pupils in the college; they speak well for both teacher and pupil. Mr. Miller is also highly commended by his employers as a skillful, hard-working and successful teacher.

S. C. Miller, penman at the Keystone Business College, Lancaster, Pa., forwards a great variety of specimens, far and near, including which evince remarkable skill both in design and execution, one of which appears on this page of the Journal. He also incloses in an elegantly-written letter, a superb collection of written cards. All these specimens of writing are of a high order of merit, and fully maintain Mr. Miller's reputation as an accomplished penman.

in winning favor or flouting patrons. Nearly one-half of a large edition is already sold, and but little more than ninety days have elapsed since its publication. In no instance has it, to our knowledge, received an adverse criticism. We feel fully warranted in saying that no other work upon penmanship ever published so fully meets the desire of the professional and artistic penman. It not only furnishes him a greater number of and variety of alphabets and practical examples for flourishing, but many complicated designs for engraving and other purposes of displayed penmanship.

I consider your COMPENDIUM a valuable contribution to the list of penmanship publications; one which justly exhibits not only the author's talent, but the prevailing taste and genius of our times.—Prof. H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C.

Its special advantage over other publications of writing is in the process through which you establish the penman's instead of the copyist's art. It reviews good cases in penmanship and thoroughly instructs you.—Prof. J. S. Pickard, New York.

You have certainly taken a long step in advance of other authors who have not only furnished alphabets and material for the use of penmen and artists, but you have combined this material into the most beautiful and artistic designs for resolution, memorabilia, testimonials, title pages, etc., thus placing before penmen and others what has long been wanted. No penman having once seen this work will willingly be without it.—Prof. W. C. Cady, New York.

Considerable artistic power and remarkable skill is shown all through the work.—Publishers Weekly.

It is one of the most elaborate and artistic works illustrative of this art ever published.—American Bookeller.

We have never seen a work containing so many alphabets and designs of exquisite beauty. The volume becomes at once a standard compendium of practical and ornamental penmanship. We heartily commend the great work to our friends who wish the best design.—National Journal of Education.

It is one of the finest publications of this class which has ever appeared under our notice.—The Manufacturer and Builder.

The entire volume is a model of beauty, and deserves the admiration and praise of every penman who perfect penmanship.—The New York Evening Post.

The author has executed admirably his part, and given to the public a work on ornamental penmanship, creditable to himself and beneficial to the professional brethren.—The Motor's Magazine, Brooklyn, N. Y.

It is a specially in its way, covering a ground which I have before been tracking.—Kinship (N. Y.) Daily Herald.

The COMPENDIUM bound in cloth, is the United States, or Canada, on receipt of \$3.00, or bound in half Russia (to cloth), for \$7.50, or sent as a premium (in cloth) for a club of twelve subscribers to this JOURNAL; in gift for a club of eighteen subscribers.

For the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

Tribute to P. R. Spencer.

BY W. P. COOPER.

Not far away, in sight of Zion's walls,
 In a quiet, sunny, summer day,
 Where grand mountains never found a place,
 No polished shaft, all absence and grace—
 Where, wrapped about by April's sweetest bloom,
 We met immortal Spencer's humble tomb.
 The matchless master of the metric line,
 In all things practical, in some divine.
 Not less the scholar than the great friend—
 Not more the master than the host of men,
 One who like him could the old hardships reverse,
 Or frame the chaotic line or sounding verse!
 Or give the social hour a happier lot
 To pungent repartee and blather wit?
 'Twas thirty years ago, slack-day,
 No very near, nothing less than yesterday.
 Under our roof, and in our midst, he sat,
 And "Great Mary" spoke, and here was P. R. Spencer.
 Each, with latent poet in his special art—
 One monarch of the eye, one of the heart—
 With sweet latent of the pen, or the pen,
 A living force, now what? why, only dust.
 No, no, that ever dies the great deity
 They are immortal and can never die.
 To thee, oh! emulate master of the pen,
 And thou, oh! emulate master of the pen,
 The shall the lengthened always make amends.
 For we still hold thee in our hearts and true friends!
 Kingsville, Ohio, April 1, 1878.

Penman's Convention.

THE DRYAN, STATION & SMITH
 BUSINESS COLLEGE,
 MARAULTVILLE, March 25, 1878.

Prof. D. T. Ames:

DEAR SIR—THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, of this month is before me, and as usual it is full of interesting items. I have received this valuable sheet for some time, but as yet have not been able to contribute to its columns. My silence has not been caused by neglect, nor yet from non-appreciation of its merits, for I consider it a gem in appearance, while each number is replete with valuable information and beautiful designs contributed by all the eminent penmen and artists in the country. As I may not be able to contribute to its columns very much in the future, I will try to consider the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL far superior to anything of the kind I have ever seen, and should be taken, read, and supported by not only every educator in the land.

I am an old penman; have been in the custom now twenty-seven years; but in the past year or two my health has been poor, and I have been obliged to "let up" a little; and this is the reason I have been so slow to acknowledge the claims of the ART JOURNAL.

It is wonderful to see the great improvement in penmanship made in the last twenty-five years. Well do I remember the good old Uncle Platt, as we used to call the author of the "Sporocopia," and the many days spent in "Jericho," the old log academy at Geneva. No young man ever met Mr. Spencer without becoming better for the acquaintance.

The champion penman twenty-five years ago were but few. P. R. Spencer, V. M. Rice, J. W. Lusk, E. G. Folsom, in the west, Knapp and Rightmeyer, and a few others in the east, were about all. Now, I will not try to enumerate them. The Lord said to Abraham, "Look now toward heaven and tell the stars if thou be able to number them," and he said unto him, "so shall thy seed be." The penmen are almost as numerous.

What has caused this great change and increase? I can answer in a few words. Business Colleges and such papers as the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

We Americans are apt to boast of our great improvements, but in truth in the matter of penmanship to country on the face of the globe can compare with us in point of progress and elegance in ornamental pen-work at least. But enough of this. I have diverged from my text. I will say, however, long life and abundant prosperity to the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL.

And now to the Business College Convention.

I noticed a call for a Business College Convention, by Prof. Sprague, of Wyoming Commercial College.

I heartily endorse his idea, for if daymen, polytechnes, gentlemen, and men of every conceivable calling have convocations to further their interests and learn from each other new ideas, and, in short, if they can profit by meeting together why not Business College men and penmen?

And now, let me say, there have been a number of just such convocations already held by the International Business College Association.

The first one was held in Chicago, I think in 1863; the next one in New York City, in 1864; the next one in Cleveland in 1865; and each succeeding year in different cities. The last one was held in Baltimore, and the next one is to be held in New York City, and the time is set for the second Tuesday in April, but in all probability it will be postponed till a later date.

The subject of penmanship is now under discussion by the members of the Association and will so doubt be held some time the present year.

Now, as a member of that Association, I

*Thine beauty in that letter
 Thy sister's words to me,
 Whose hand could trace one letter
 More tasteful, plain and free.*

Writing is a utilitarian art, based upon the elements of the fine arts, while subserving the ends of use; it gratifies the taste for grace and beauty.

*Thine beauty in the art that flings
 The voice of friendship wide,
 Thine glory in the art that jumps
 The throbings of the tide!*

THE ABOVE IS A FACSIMILE SPECIMEN (PHOTO-ENGRAVED) FROM THE WRITING OF
 PROF. R. O. SPENCER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

will make a suggestion for the consideration of the other members of our Association, as also to the teachers of book-keeping and penmanship throughout the country.

At the next meeting of the I. B. C. Association an invitation be extended to all worthy educators to meet with us. The meeting of the members of the Association may be called a few days prior to the general convention, to give time for the transaction of such business as would not be of interest to the public. And then a grand meeting of all liberal-minded educators may be convened. A vast amount of good both to the I. B. C. Association, as also to the public, might be gained by such a meeting.

The best method of instruction, the subject of text-books, the rates of tuition, and a variety of subjects may be discussed, and a better feeling and understanding established between colleges and educators than now exists.

A. W. SMITH.

NEW ORLEANS, April, 1872.

Editor PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL:

The ideas evolved by the active and enthusiastic brains of some of the erudite and enthusiastic teachers of our specialty—business science—which today is so essential a part of a liberal education as to be deemed indispensable by all progressive minds, touch a responsive chord in our bosom, and portray our feelings and sentiments to a limited extent. We would occupy a broader field, stand upon a higher plane, and present a more generous view of the subject than has hitherto been given. We should expand our hearts and liberalize our minds until we can cheerfully extend a hearty welcome and a fraternal grip to all educator, throughout the length and breadth of this lovely land; at least, all who are teachers and authors of commercial science, which covers a wide and beautiful field of practical knowledge, embracing its unbounded limits book-keeping, with its concomitants, penmanship, commercial arithmetic, political and domestic economy, letter-writing, commercial law, and, with us, sociology, physiology, phonology, &c. The benefits that would accrue to individual members, either directly or indirectly, from the holding of merely a pen-

narily every enterprise and industry during the last half decade. But as a large number of the best and most influential penmen are connected with these schools, and "no union there is strength," it would be politic to politely suggest to this association—not extraneous other similar educational establishments—to unite with us in our grand and glorious convention, and start the ball with such impetus that it will roll on through succeeding years a blessing, edifying, elevating, purifying. If this condition could be effected, it would doubtless prove largely beneficial, not alone to those who devote their time, talents and energies to our beautiful art, but especially so to business college proprietors, by awakening anew in them the fires of progress and improvement, which have so long semi-slumbered; rousing them to a sense of obvious duty, and creating a spirit of friendly emulation and laudable enthusiasm. The plausible and seductive arguments adduced by our disinterested (?) brethren, especially in the East, relative to holding the convention at "Lone, sweet home," apply with equal force to the land of oranges, magnolia, and fragrant perfumes; but as the Crescent City rests immediately on the perimeter of the Convention (all) circle described by the obedient pen of one of our worthy fellows, and would probably receive only a complimentary vote, we shall merely put it in nomination, using no flowery rhetoric or steno logic in presenting its claims upon the suffrages of the profession. Our second choice is Denver, Colorado. "The star of empire upward takes its flight." The East, by holding the balance of power, has long awayed the sceptre, and dictated to the "rest of mankind" her terms in regard to great national enterprises, giving little consideration to the wishes or demands of the South and West, but a new era is dawning, and the voices of these sections is to-day an important factor in solving problems in which the American people are interested.) The above is parenthetically thrown in; for we do not harbor a desire to create or awaken sectional strife, but cherish a fond hope that we may have, under some name, somewhere, at some time a convention which will be productive of the greatest good to the greatest number.

Respectfully and fraternally submitted for the careful and earnest consideration of the craft.

Yours truly,

J. B. CUNIFFE.

CADY, WILSON & WALWORTH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND PHONOGRAPHIC INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, April 24, '78.

Editor PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL:

DEAR SIR—It is reasonable to suppose that no live teacher engaged in a convention that might be derived from a convention of those interested in teaching penmanship and the commercial branches, and we all owe you our thanks for the publicity you have given to the movement through the columns of the JOURNAL.

Of course all in this vicinity would give preference to New York as the place of meeting. The expense of living in a large city for a week or two need deter no one, for it is full of hotels and boarding-houses, large and small, high and low priced. There could not possibly be a better hall than Mr. Packard's, which he has kindly offered. August should be the time, the teachers having most leisure during that month.

As to committee or preliminaries, I am sure that all teachers in this vicinity will do their utmost both here and during the convention to make it a success, and it can be made a great success if all who come

man's convention would not be sufficient remuneration to these educators to remove from the selected, favored city to warrant incurring the requisite expense to enable them to attend. There now exists an association of business colleges, comprising many, if not a majority, of the leading institutions of that class in this country; but it has not held a meeting since, if we mistake not, '73, though several subsequent attempts have been made, but each proved, for want of a quorum or some other cause, alike futile. We do not pretend to know what has paralyzed and rendered practically inoperative this association. But as there must of necessity exist a cause for every effect, it follows logically that something sinister perhaps lodges this condition. We know not where this apathy be the result of pure, unalloyed indifference, produced by the belief that it does not pay, or experienced by the great financial depression, from the frozen hills of the north to the sunny fields of the south, that has hindered the progress of

will bring something of the substantial results of their work. On this point I most heartily approve Mr. Packard's suggestion, and shall not feel that all the necessary work has been done unless it is carried into effect. It is not advisable to show off the skill of some phenomenal writer or mathematician, nor a set of books that has cost some plodder twice the time and labor they are worth. Instead of this a most welcome contribution could be made of the average writing of whole classes, or the entire sets of books of certain students. Teachers exhibiting such meritorious work should be able to give valuable advice to others.

There is much room for discussion of the writing teachers methods—fine versus coarse pens, lessons to beginners, movements and movement exercises, writing from dictionaries, &c., &c. Suggestions might also be made on various courses of instruction in business colleges. While I believe the ability of commercial teachers is equal to that of any other class, I am led to believe that we are behind in many things pertaining to methods.

I shall be glad to hear the general voice, and trust it will speak through the May number of the JOURNAL.

Very truly yours,
C. E. CADY.

WYOMING COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
KINGSTON, Pa., April 19, 1878.

MYERS Editors:

DEAR SIR:—The friends of business colleges are pleased, I think, to know that the proposed Convention is a "fixed fact." The committee of arrangements named by the JOURNAL, with the addition of the name of D. T. Ames, undoubtedly "fill the bill," and an evidence of the assured success of the Convention is found in the fact that all are impressed with the idea that no time should be lost in preparing for it. Very much of the profit and interest of the occasion will also be determined by the programme, which I hope the committee will immediately take in hand.

Personally I would prefer August 6 for date. That would give opportunity for many to start Monday morning and arrive in time for the opening. Four days, in my opinion, would be sufficient time to serve the purposes of the first convention, closing Friday afternoon or evening by a general jubilation meeting with "feast of reason and flow of soul," and giving most of us opportunity to arrive home the next week.

Without any particular preference, and fully appreciating the magnanimity of the western colleges in indorsing the movement, it seems to me in starting these conventions we should begin at New York and thereafter "follow the course of empire."

Very truly,
S. S. SPRAGUE.

VAN SICKLE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
SPRINGFIELD, O., April 9, 1878.

Editor of the Penman's Art Journal:

SIR—I am in favor of the proposed Convention of the Teachers of Penmanship in Business Colleges. Let it be at New York city, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Philadelphia, or any other central locality; and July or August the time. Physicians and other teachers have their associations; why should not we? Every penman, teacher, and author of bookkeeping should favor such a convention and do all in his power to be present.

Yours,
J. W. VAN SICKLE.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
New York, April 18, 1878.

Prof. Ames:

I should be glad to attend the proposed convention at any point between Portland and New Orleans from which the ocean-cross is easily accessible. My habit is to spend "vacation" after the manner of the porpoise. New York is in the vicinity of Coney Island Beach, and if this doesn't account for the existence of the city, it

proves to my mind that it is the best place for the meeting.

In August the water is delightful. If this city and Coney Island are to be decided upon, I favor as the committee on preliminaries the gentleness you named in your April number of your JOURNAL.

But there should be a convention, however or wherever.

Yours truly,
WM. ALLEN MILLER.

Although we have not received as numerous a response to our propositions in the April number of the JOURNAL as we hoped, sufficient has been received to indicate a wide-spread and general interest in the subject, as the following articles and report will indicate. Many whom we know from personal knowledge to favor and desire to attend such an assembly have made no response. Between thirty or forty communications, all favoring it have been received. As will be seen a very large majority favor New York as the place, and August 5th or 6th as the time for holding the same. We are confident that, all things being considered, this is a wise conclusion. While it will undoubtedly inconvenience many, and perhaps debar from attending some of our extreme western and southern brethren, we feel certain that a much larger number will attend than if held elsewhere. The first convention will, in order to be successful,

Prof. Sprague and Dean, of Wyoming Commercial College, Kingston, Pa., both favor New York and Aug. 6.

A. C. Cooper, Landerdale Co., Miss., favors the Convention; does not promise to attend.

Thomas A. Rice, St. Louis, Mo., favors the Congress, and St. Louis as the place, July the time.

M. E. Bennett, Schoenectady, N. Y., will attend at New York, Aug. 6.

G. A. Shattuck, Medina, N. Y., will attend at New York, Aug. 6.

B. C. Wright, Brooklyn, N. Y., will attend at New York, Aug. 6.

J. B. Morgan, Haddon Neck, Conn., will attend. Thinks no place more auspicious than Packard's Hall; favors Aug. 6.

Jas. McElride, New Vienna, will attend; favors Cincinnati, Ohio, and Aug. 6.

E. L. Barrett, Elmira, N. Y., will attend, New York, Aug. 6.

L. Moon, Resville, Ohio, will attend, desires it to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio.

W. P. Belford, Falmouth, Ky., favors Lexington, Ky.

A. C. Blackman, Green Bay, Wis., says he cannot attend, but is very anxious the Convention should be held. He thinks some Western city preferable to New York as the place. He also suggests that all interested, who cannot attend, should send a written communication, giving their views and experiences relating to some one or more of the subjects likely to come under the consideration of the Convention, also that the same be read and published in pamphlet form with addresses, and the other proceedings of the Convention for reference, and the benefit of those who are unable to attend.

We consider the foregoing and other assurances we have received sufficient to sustain our assertion in the April issue of



J. E. PHILLIPS, CENTRAL SQUARE, N. Y.

require much thought and preliminary labor, in advertising, arranging programme, securing speakers, and the influence of the press, etc., which can be more readily and successfully accomplished in a metropolis than elsewhere. For the future we will say with Brother Sprague, "follow the course of empire."

We would gladly give all communications in full, but want of space forbids. We therefore give the following summary: Thomas Towers, Fort Wayne, Ind., says hold the convention any 5th at New York; I endorse your committee and will try to attend.

James H. Lanaly. Hold the Convention in New York, Aug. 6. I approve your plan.

E. K. Bryan, Columbus, Ohio, favors the Convention, to be held at Columbus, Ohio, and offers his commodious rooms free. Names no time.

G. R. Rathbun, Omaha, strongly favors the Convention and Columbus, Ohio, as the place.

H. E. Hubbard, Prin. B. and S. Business College, Boston, will attend, New York Aug. 6.

P. Duff & Sons, Pittsburgh, Pa., will attend or be represented at any time or place. H. Russell will attend; favors Chicago as the place.

Chas. French, Pres. French's Business College, Boston, will attend at New York, Aug. 6.

W. R. Childs offers the use of his commodious college rooms at Lexington, Ky., free, and thinks that to behold the beautiful scenery in those regions would be Eastern men good.

Autographs.

In this column we shall insert, in each issue, a limited number of the autographs of prominent penmen and authors. When cuts are furnished, they will be inserted free. If engraved by us, a charge of \$1.50 will be made, which will include a duplicate cut to be sent by mail to the person represented. Cuts must not exceed 2 1/2 inches (or the width of one column) in length. Autographs furnished for us to engrave should be either the exact size desired, viz. 2 1/2 inches long, or just twice the length, viz. 4 1/2 inches in length.

C. E. Cady.

As an accomplished penman and teacher. Supt. Penmanship, Keokuk (Iowa) city schools; Prof. of Penmanship, Keokuk Mercantile College, and proprietor Peck's Normal Penmanship Institute.

W. B. Higgins.

Is a good writer. Teacher of Penmanship at Green Mountain, Perkins' Academy, South Woodstock, Vermont.

J. W. Miller.

Is one of our most skillful writers and flourishers, and Prof. of Penmanship at the Keystone Business College, Lancaster, Pa.

A. C. Clark.

Proprietor of Forest City Business College, Rockford, Ill., and is a very skillful penman.

J. E. Phillips.

Is author and publisher of "Phillips' Practical System of Penmanship," Central Square, N. Y. He is an expert writer and successful teacher.

W. B. Phillips.

Writes well for a young penman. He is now writing cards at Elmira, N. Y.

W. B. Phillips.

Is a rising young penman at Elizabeth, N. J., where he is a popular teacher in several private schools and academies.

Geo. Thompson, Jr.

Is the well-known expert and round hand penman. His style of writing is peculiarly adapted for all legal documents. This signature is remarkable for its apparently having no beginning or end.

OFFICE OF PUBLISHER ON CONTENTION,
255 Broadway, New York.

THE PENMAN'S PENMANSHIP

DEVOTED TO THE PRACTICAL AND THE ORNAMENTAL IN PENMANSHIP.

Published Monthly, at 205 Broadway, for \$1.00 per Year.

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.
B. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1878.

VOL. II. NO. 3.

Cards of Penman and Business Colleges, occupying three lines of space, will be inserted in this column for \$2.50 per year.

G. B. SHATTUCK,

General Agent American Copy Books,
IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., New York.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
806 BROADWAY, New York.

GEORGE STIMPSON, JR.,
EXPERT AND PENMAN,
205 Broadway, New York.

WRIGHT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Broadway and Fourth Street,
BROOKLYN, E.D.

D. T. AMES,
ARTIST-PENMAN AND PUBLISHER,
205 Broadway, New York.

POTTER, AINSWORTH & CO.,
PUBLISHERS OF D. S. STANFORD COPY-BOOKS
31 Park Place, New York.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Publishers,
549 and 551 Broadway, New York.

Eminent Penmen of Olden Times.

BY O. B. SHATTUCK.

FOURTH ARTICLE.

MATHEW, VELDE, DARBEDOR, PERLINO.

In 1750, Mr. Joseph Chapman published in London "THE PARALLEL OR COMPARATIVE PENMANSHIP EXEMPLIFIED IN FIVE OF THE ORNATEST ORIGINAL FOUNTAIN MASTERS, viz.: 1. *M. Matheo*, 2. *Yoneda Velde*, 3. *L. Darbedor*, 4. *Ambrose Perling*." It contains twenty-four oblong folio plates and four pages of letter press. Mr. Thorowgood engraved it. The whole is an elaborate and curious performance, and Mr. Thorowgood, though he performed the part of a curious engraver, acknowledges that no *graver can fully come up to the neatness, spirit and freedom that there is in the author's hand*.

In English works on penmanship frequent mention is made of the names mentioned above as the equal, if not the superiors, of their contemporary English penmen. The information I can glean is so meagre that I purpose to present in this article all I am able to learn about them.

LUCAE MATHEO

was an Italian of Avignon. "His genius led him to the safe practice of the Italian hand, which he executed after so exceedingly neat and beautiful a manner that he flourished without a rival, was the admiration of all his contemporary professors, and the darling of the ladies. He obliged the world by his productions in the year of our Lord 1694."

ZAN VANDER VELDE

was a Dutchman of Rotterdam (Massey says of Antwerp), contemporary with Matheo, his works were published at Amsterdam in 1605. He principally studied and practised the beauties of the German text. In an essay on the Art of Writing, by Robert More, writing master, published in the second part of "Natural Writing," by George Shelley, London, 1714, I find the following notice of Velde:

"The immortal Velde stands to the first rank, whose very faults (if any) I know not the man that hath ability to copy. We have a manuscript of his in English but imperfect, the D (a curious sprigged letter), he ing unfortunately lost."

Bickham, in "Penmanship in its Utmost Beauty and Extent," published in 1791, says: "A very correct manuscript of this great man is now in the hands of Mr. Zachary Chambers, which has for many years been esteemed an inimitable performance by all the judges that have ever seen it; but since his purchase of that invaluable treasure he has, through the dint of a happy genius and an unwearying industry and application, made the nearest advances of any man to the freedom and beauty of that surprising original." And Massey, thirty years later, says: "Mr. Chambers has in his possession an excellent manuscript of the aforesaid Velde, deemed the best thing of the kind in the kingdom. He purchased it of Mr. Bead, a writing master near Radcliff Circus, for twenty-five guineas" (about \$125).

LOUIS DARBEDOR

was a Frenchman, and published in Paris in 1647. "He wrote a very large and curious copy-book in various hands. His natural genius inclined him principally to the practice of round hand, in which he excelled. His learners, however, our British moderns have to their immortal honor happily improved, as several curious pieces in this undertaking (Bickham's Penmanship in its Utmost Beauty and Extent), will undoubtedly demonstrate."

AMBROSE PERLING.

"Ambrose Perling not only wrote but engraved his copies; was the next exquisite master that was distinguished in Holland. He made the round hand, as being best adapted to business, his more immediate study, and the freedom that appeared in his originals had a grace inexpressible. He published his works at Amsterdam in 1679-1685."

These sketches, brief as they are, give about all that can be learned of these once prominent writing masters, and will serve to give some general knowledge to the reader, of four men not born on English soil, prominent among the penmen of olden times.

The Pen as a Means of Culture.

BY PAUL PARSONS.

Art, more than any other element, has served to raise man in his gradual attainment of civilization and culture. The aesthetic part of our natures is far more largely endowed than the practical or philosophical; and it is by a constant cultivation of the beautiful and the pleasing that man acquires nobility and loftiness of character. Witness this natural tendency in the surpassing adoration which the world pays to its artists, its poets, painters, composers, authors, architects. How much dearer the name of John Milton to English lips than that of the great philosopher Newton; and yet the latter was a man of more practical worth to England and the nations of the globe than all the bay-crowned poets of the centuries. Such is the power of art, such its influence upon our lives as individuals, as

Art and culture have long come to be considered synonymous terms. It is very hard for us to picture an artist as a rough, uncultivated being, expressing in his person one of the tender graces which transform and illumine the souls of others through his thoughts and fancies. On the other hand, it has just finished reading an article on the greatest inventor of modern times, Edison, who has set the world agape with his wonderful revelations in the realm of science. The correspondent who was admitted to an interview with this remarkable man describes him as a raw, unkempt, carelessly-dressed individual, "with a large quid of tobacco continually in his cheek." Now, I do not suppose that the photograph will suffer one whit in the estimation of the people for this bit of disclosure, but what should we think of "Hawthorne"—a production almost as unique, in its way, as the invention of our young scientist—had some newspaper reporter found Mr. Look-fellow in his literary workshop defiling the floor with tobacco juice, and conducting by his crude and careless appearance every sweet thought and rare fancy in that bit of "unworldly metre"?

So far, then, as a man is an artist, we look to him for culture and beauty of character, for purity, eloquence, nobility, and all the finer characteristics of the soul. Nature's nobility is not, according to the old proverb, her child of toil, but her child of sympathy, of quick heart, of vivid emotion. When we attempt to single out the most remarkable means of culture, we find that no instrument has felt the touch of master-lingers so often as the pen. These idols of art, these adorable geniuses, have impressed themselves upon humanity through so simple a medium as a point of cleaved steel! The world is aglow to-day with the sweet fancies of how many men whose only waid of transformation was a hollow reed and a cup of gall! How, then, can we fail to honor the pen, that pious agent of so much light and beauty?

But it is not in this trifle aspect that I wish to present to you the pen as a means of culture. There is another view which is equally striking and less familiar. I refer to the culture which may be derived from the mere scribbling of the pen, apart from the thoughts which its passage over paper transcribes. There is probably no paper transcribes. There is probably no more voluntary exercise in form and symmetry than that afforded by the pen. Give a boy the means of writing, and he will eventually produce pleasing forms. It comes natural to follow the flow and interlacing of the manifold letters, to reproduce in rapid succession the same studies which masters of the art in all times have exhausted their skill upon. On the other hand, provide a boy with sketching materials, and in nine cases out of every ten he will succeed in producing only a senseless blur, no more like his copy than the black surface of the sheet itself. We see, then, a natural taste in most minds for this form of art, this gate-way to the great temple of culture; and by following this inclination, I believe, that the more uncultivated masses might attain such a

love for beautiful forms and such a facility in producing them as to really elevate and enoble their thoughts and lives. For why should not one branch of true art possess as potent an influence for good as another? and why should this most practical and simple of all the departments of art be inferior to its supplements in elevating the human mind and heart? To teachers of this delightful and useful art, therefore, say I, God-speed; and may the time soon come when every man, woman and child in the land shall learn the beauty and depth of culture which may lie in that little wad of wonder, the Pen.

Trifles Necessary to Good Penmanship.

BY PROF. H. RUSSELL, SOLIST, ILL.

"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,
And the mighty ocean and the boundless land;
And the little mite, humble though they be,
Make the mighty seas of eternity."

These were words that we learned when a child, and how often have we thought of them since when teaching penmanship, and how profound! impressed have been with that grand old truth, that if we would succeed, let us look well to minor details in every particular. The neglect to attend to trifles has been the cause of more failures than say one thing that I have ever known, both as regards teachers of penmanship and those engaged in various other pursuits. A little neglect may breed great mischief; for want of a nail the shoe was lost, for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost; being overtaken and slain by the enemy; all for want of a little care about a horseshoe nail. Precisely in the very same manner have we known writing teachers, who were well qualified in every other particular, to fail ignominiously by their neglect to attend to the trifling details of the business. Some that were able to make splendid specimens of penmanship have made most dismal failures as teachers, because they could not be made to understand this one vital and essential element of success. In a recently contested will case, in the city of Philadelphia, the trifling error of an attorney who left out one word cost his clients \$500,000. Well begun is half done, is a time honored maxim, and in nothing is it more applicable than in learning to write. Who ever saw a teacher who commenced right, was careful to seize upon every opportunity, however trifling, to contribute to his success, ever fail? Just how failures occur by neglecting trifles is the point that I am sure is a vital factor in the problem, that should by no means be ignored.

I will give an illustration of a young, inexperienced teacher whom I was acquainted with several years ago. He was a graduate of a first-class commercial college and a good penman; came out well, as many do, to teach writing. He said he was going to teach at a certain place, and requested me to call on him when he got his class fairly under way; which I promised to do. At a certain time I called on him, and found, by the many murmurs of dissatisfaction, that everything was not

altogether as lovely as he had represented. On attending his class that evening several things which he thought altogether too trifling to be thought of for a moment, were just exactly what was causing the whole difficulty. Each pupil took his pen and fell to writing as best he might, some of them doing their level best to see how many pages they could get over during the evening, while others had that slow, mournful, snail-like movement, that was truly most painful to witness. As to position, Jack Falstaff's results in their paltry little days could not begin to assume one-half of the different positions; and as to pens and writing material, the saints defend and the readers of the JOURNAL excuse us from attempting in our limited space to describe the various kinds of pens, the many different colored inks, and the various shapes and kinds of paper that were used on that occasion; it would be impossible to describe it, suffice it to say that the course of lessons was voted by all the class of pupils a farce, and it is said that the teacher left between two days to avoid arrest as an impostor. How true this may be I do not know, but I know that he made a most miserable failure, out of which might have been a great success, had he looked more fully to the trifling history of his pupils, and insisted on each maintaining a proper position and giving them the proper instructions in the movements, and also of keeping good order. These things seemed to him, as he told me, altogether too trifling to occupy his attention for a moment, hence the result; and who shall say that some one or more kindred faults is not what causes the failure of a great many of our best penmen when they attempt to impart their skill to others. Forewarned is forearmed, then let all remember, as all desire that nothing should hinder their efforts that success, seem it to be ever so trifling, if it can contribute to your success, be not overlooked, for, like poor Warner, you may fall by ignoring that which you need above all other things to give you success.

Modesty among Penmen.

Is there any tangible reason why penmen should be more conceited than other people?

None is apparent, and yet there are those in the profession who exhibit these traits to a remarkable degree, especially the younger portion.

It is needless to say that there are in the profession many penmen who are as modest and gentlemanly as the most conscientiously upright men in any other business, my word, the penman's profession contains some of the most unselfish, cultivated, and unassuming gentlemen that society produces. This statement, however, does not amonish the other in the least. Undeniable proof of our statement may be found by referring to the advertising columns of this paper—otherwise a model of good sense and excellence.

Our object in writing this is to invite attention to a number of advertisements for written cards, pen flourishes, etc. No names will be mentioned, and we hope none will be offended, as it is the principle that is attacked and not the individual.

Of a dozen advertisements of this kind, ten claim to do the best work. The following are a few literal quotations. The italics are my own. "Samples of the *handmade* written cards *ever* executed with the pen." "The *handmade* thing you *ever* saw." Another aspirant declares "the most beautiful card work *not* out by *my* penman." Here is a modest assertion: "I execute in the most perfect and artistic manner a variety of plain and ornamental penmanship." Another retiring young man advertises "One dozen elegantly written cards, *unsurpassed* for grace and beauty." "A most beautifully flourished design, with grace and rich *coloring* for 25c. Another man makes the timid venture that he can make the "finest script cards in

America," while still another aspirant for fame writes, according to his own humble opinion, the "most beautiful cards in America." While one candidate for patronage outbids the public to "send 50c. for the most beautiful and masterly piece of off-hand flourishing *ever* executed," another begs us to "send 50c. for one of the most BEAUTIFUL and MASTERLY PIECES of FLOURISHING *ever* executed." The small capitals are his own. Here are two pairs of experts who have been impressed with an identical idea. It only proves again that "Great minds run in the same channel."

What but an adamant heart could resist the appeal and squander 50c. for the most beautiful and masterly thing *ever* executed—but they are both best, and there's the rub—he is in a dilemma as to which he shall order from. The following is really touching in its display of unpretending reverence: "—, who has no equal as a card writer in the *United States*, has conceded even by his opponents, writes 13 cards in a style that has made — famous for 18c."

Eighteen cents' worth of fame ought to crush any common mortal; but this penman has reached the top of the ladder, together with the other note and having received all the praises, he graciously receives their willingly conceded homage and wears the victor's palm with unassuming grace, and—conspicuously to write 13 cards for 18c.

To drop sarcasm, however, we venture to opine that some of these individuals never saw the first-class pen-work of the ablest men in our profession, but have talent that should be developed by experienced penmen before it is brought before the public.

They are "cock of the hill" in their own town, and are led, by the well-meant, but ignorant praises of their friends, to believe they are the best end-writers and flourishers in the United States.

We give them all due credit for what talent they possess, and judge their work according to the knowledge they have acquired, but would not have their ingratia as something entirely unneeded for. We admit, also, that some of these penmen may execute really fine work, but that does not excuse them from conceited and self-glorifying advertisements.

Their praises, if ever sung, should be warbled by others, and not proceed from their own mouths. If the press, or an influential penman ever said a good word for *that* work, *that* would be a useful thing to quote. That is a legitimate and commonly accepted way of advertising.

These advertisers seem to forget, when they make these extravagant statements, that there were and are such professional men as The Spencers, father and son, J. D. Williams, D. T. Ames, J. W. Payson, A. H. Hinman, W. H. F. Wieselhuber, Professors Ellsworth, Montgomery, Mossman, Gaskell, Miller, and many others, whose works have been and are admired public for years, and have secured for themselves reputations which need no trumpet blast from themselves.

Let us cite some parallel examples in other branches of art, and observe how ridiculous they appear. An artist who advertised his work in the manner given below, would be at once adjudged to be a conceited coxcomb, as well as a miserable dunder. "N. B. Send me \$10 for the most beautifully artistic and grand conception *ever* executed in America. My style of work is unsurpassed for dash and brilliancy, and cannot be excelled. My landscapes are the most superb things you *ever* saw."

And imagine a half dozen artists (?) flying off in the same style of self-adulation. Imagine a singer advertising himself thus: "Those wishing the services of an excellent singer should apply immediately to Signor Bonabasto. He has the most brilliant and exceedingly melodious voice, and the grace and brilliancy of his execution is

unparalleled in the history of music in the United States. He must be heard 25c. for the same." (Send ten cents for a sample descriptive circular!)

In the advertisements for card and ornamental work, in the JOURNAL for the past year, there were but two discovered that did not savor of this catch-penny style. These were refreshing cases in the arid desert of self-adulation. I quote them in full, with the omission of names: "Writing cards written and sent by mail at following rates. Plain Spencerian, 25c. Twelve different designs fac-similes of pen work, 40c.; pen flourishes, \$1. Samples, 25c."

"A rare offer. To penmen and learners. For \$1.00 I shall send, post-paid and carefully rolled, eight different designs of off-hand flourishing. These specimens are enclosed and shall hold in large."

If we were going to order some penmanship, in entire ignorance of the merits of all the advertisers, we would undoubtedly order of one of these gentlemen.

Perhaps we would not get first-class work, but what of that?

We are not disappointed, for they did not advertise their work as the best, and there was no reason for expecting it, except the confidence imparted by their unpretending and entire ignorance of advertising. Let us consider for a moment the evils attending the first style of advertising. The prime evil is the injury that it inflicts upon the profession of Penmanship at large, by degrading it in the eyes of the public to a mere quick business and giving them a chance to look down upon it, while the sincere friends and workers of the profession are striving to advance its standard to a higher grade. As a secondary consideration, they injure themselves and do not, after all, attain the object aimed at.

First, because their manner of advertising does not command respect, nor inspire confidence, and sensible people avoid them. Second, because they injure what trade they may have started by not being able to fulfill their promises.

All these men cannot send out the best work, either theoretically or practically. If a man is unblinded once, he learns a lesson by experience; but he is foolish if he allows himself to be duped in the same way again.

When this evil is eradicated, Penmanship will be a more exalted position in the business as well as the social community.

The preparation of this article was prompted by a desire to do good, and, if possible, institute a reform in this matter. If in our earnestness, we have oversteered the mark, we are truly penitent. We close with the earnestly expressed desire that the advertisements in the JOURNAL may both advance in quantity and improve in quality. W. L. G.

The Significance of a Billion.

Mr. Henry Bessemer writes as follows to the London Times: "It would be curious to know how many of your readers have brought fully home to their inner consciousness the real significance of that little word 'billion,' which we hear of so often so glibly used in your columns."

"Let us briefly take a glance at it as measure of time, distance and weight. As a measure of time, I would take one second as the unit, and carry myself in thought through the lapse of ages back to the first day of the world, of our era, remembering that in all those years we have 365 days, and in every day just 86,400 seconds of time. Hence, in returning in thought back again to this year of grace 1878, one might have supposed that a billion of seconds had long since elapsed, but this is not so. We have not even passed one-sixtieths of the number in all these seven eventful years, for it takes just 31,687 years, seventeen days, twenty-two hours, forty-five minutes, and five seconds to constitute a billion of seconds of time."

"It is no easy matter to bring under the cognizance of the human eye a billion objects of any kind. Let us try in imagination to arrange this number for inspection, and for this purpose I would select a sovereign as a familiar object. Let us put one on the ground and pile upon it as many as will reach twenty feet in height; then let us place numbers of similar columns in close contact, forming a straight line, and making a sort of wall twenty feet high, showing only the thin edges of the coin. Imagine two such walls running parallel to each other and forming, as it were, a long street. We must then take on each side these walls for miles—say, hundreds of miles, and still we will be far short of the required number. And it is not until we have extended our imaginary street to a distance of 2,386 miles that we shall have presented for inspection our one billion of coins."

"Or in lieu of this arrangement we may place them flat upon the ground, forming one continuous line like a long golden chain, with every link in close contact. But to do this we must pass over land and sea, mountains, valley, desert and plain, crossing the equator, and returning around the southern hemisphere through the trackless ocean, retrace our way again across the equator, then still on and on, until we again arrive at our starting point; and when we have thus passed a golden chain around the huge bulk of the earth, we shall be but at the beginning. And if we must drag this imaginary chain no less than 763 times around the globe. If we can further imagine all these rows of links laid closely side by side and every one in contact with its neighbor, we shall have formed a golden band around the globe just fifty-two feet high, and passing over the equator, and around the globe a full circle of 8,000 tons. Even then there would be a residue of 447 tons representing 64,081,290 sovereigns."

"For a measure of height let us take a much smaller unit as our measuring rod. The thin sheets of paper on which these lines are printed, if laid out flat and firmly pressed together as in a wall, would represent a measure of about 1,383 of an inch in thickness. Let us see, now, how high a dense pile formed by a billion of these thin paper leaves would reach. We must, in imagination, pile them vertically upward, by degrees reaching to the height of our tallest spires; and, passing the equator, pile them still higher, to the top of Mount Atlas and the Andes, and the highest peaks of the Himalayas, and shooting up from thence through the fleecy clouds, pass beyond the confines of our attenuated atmosphere, and leap up into the blue ether with which the universe is filled, standing grandly up far beyond the reach of all terrestrial things; still pile for your thousands and millions of thin leaves, for we are only beginning to rear the mighty mass. Add millions on millions of sheets, and thousands of miles on these, and still the number will lack its due amount. Let us pause to think of the long sloughed edge of the book before us. See how closely lie those thin flakes of paper; how many there are in the width of a span! and then turn our eyes in imagination upward to our mighty column of accumulated sheets. It now contains its appointed number, and our one billion of sheets of the *Times* superimposed upon each other, and pressed into a compact mass, has reached an altitude of 47,318 miles."

Subscribe

Now for the JOURNAL, and receive all the numbers containing practical lessons in flourishing. These alone will be worth twenty times the price of the subscription to any pupil in ornamental penmanship, and especially to those who are seeking to improve without the aid of a teacher.

Back Numbers

of the JOURNAL can be supplied, beginning with No. 6. No prior number can be supplied.

The Village Schoolmaster.

Across the road beyond the hill,
Close by the stream that turns the mill,
An old house stands, in which Mrs. Mills,
Both taught and thrived the village school.

The house itself is worn and grey;
The roof, decay'd has fallen away;
The door swinging, the window-pane gone,
The school of all its glories shorn.

Yet stands the tree, from which a bell
Proclaimed its solemn, fearful knell;
My boy a boy it call'd to school,
And the bright light of knowledge.

I know it well, for oft my back
Remember'd with the thumping which;
But forgive, since 'twas not true,
I never rec'd one-half was due.

I found from memory sketch his face,
And 'twas feature plain and true;
A gent and stalwart man was he,
As ever taught the A B C.

Now he was dead, and rough to view,
The 'n'd, and as a wigan true,
His hair 'ere closed to want appeal,
His 'n'd "auch" 'ere could be seen.

Ah yes! methinks I see him now,
With low jaw and shaggy brow,
North which there shot, in Bill Basher
A place that turned up pale as ashes.

Among the lads, 'twas ever said,
He'd behind, sure like the lead;
But that I cannot verify—
The school-ere that was his foe.

When "young Jinks" how'd him about,
He'd been a soldier in his day;
Had fought his Beller and o'er'd his way;
The school-ere that was his foe.

He taught "brake up" the boys away,
And each through life he'd set his way;
Yet long time back he'd set the boys,
And each through life he'd set his way.

Long time back he'd set the boys,
And each through life he'd set his way;
Yet long time back he'd set the boys,
And each through life he'd set his way.

Time told on him, but'st a man's word,
And Fannie shivered with the deed;
His body gone, his soul was true,
And, alas, come here to mourn.

—Varratone Herald.

Detection of Forgeries.

THE STATEMENT OF AN EXPERT.

Most people with whom I have conversed hold to the doctrine expressed by the late Judge Nelson of the United States Supreme Court. He said he supposed an expert in handwritings to be one who, when shown two writings, and being told to look at this one and that, could instantly tell that one was genuine and the other forged. There was a greater mistake. It is the principle which most people suppose to be the correct one in such matters, that an expert detects the forgery or genuineness of a writing by a general resemblance to or difference from another known to be genuine. In fact, all the money that have ever been paid out on forged checks or orders have been paid on the strength of the general resemblance of the forged to the genuine signature. There is very little known about handwriting, and many crude and awkward notions have become prevalent in regard to it. Many people think, honestly, that they have great experience in the handwriting of certain persons, simply from the fact of having often seen such persons write. You might as well say that the laborer who has been for twenty years engaged in breaking stone for a highway has a good knowledge of the geology of the rocks. The whole question of detecting handwritings is one of study, observation and long experience. Ask a man, for instance, to tell the characteristics of his own handwriting and he will not be able to do so unless he has spent a great deal of time and thought in its study.

A striking instance in point is afforded by the testimony of John J. Cisco, who was a witness a few years ago in a case before United States Commissioner White in New York. Mr. Cisco swore that nobody could deceive him in regard to any signature with which he was familiar. A scrap of paper, with "Troy Lyons, John J. Cisco," written on it, was handed to him, and he positively identified it as his writing. Yet it appeared that this was not so, but that the signature had been carefully traced and forged. There is, I repeat, an absolutely infallible method of determining the true character of a signature or other writing under question, if sufficient material—namely, the admitted genuine signatures or other writings of the person whose writing is in question—are furnished to a duly qualified expert. The same ascertains with good respect to anonymous writings. And there is no true reason why this should not be so. Every one of all the millions who write, writes a "hand" as

distinctive as his face, and which, those familiar with it, as readily recognize. By some law of his organization he is bound, from the time he has learned to write to the time when all cease to write, to write in forms and combinations of forms peculiar to and characteristic of his own chirography, and that of no other person on earth. There is no dispute about this, nor can there be. Ever since writing has been practiced this fact has been recognized, and our courts of law have acted upon it as a well settled fact. The distinguishing features of writing consist in the forms of the letters, the pressure of the pen in the downward and some other movements, and in the relations which the letters sustain to each other. The combination of these, in any given word by one writer, will be in many respects different from that in the same word written by any other person.

Leaving this one word and going to others, we find letters brought into other combinations, differing from those of any other writer in the same words in many respects. Sometimes the difference is very wide, and again the combinations are found to be very much alike, but still differing. All departure from absolute models of form (writing books, letters and combinations of letters) may be considered as deviations into forms characteristic of or peculiar to the writer's style. Strongly marked deviations or very peculiar movements may be considered as thoroughly characteristic as nothing beyond a mere approximation to them will ever be found in any other writings. But it is necessary that all should be combined, form, pen pressure, relations of letters to each other, and scope (or sweep of hand, fore-arm and arm) to make up a handwriting. I should not omit

wrote the paper he claims to have been written by the same person. Again, there must be no disagreement as to skill, capacity and power of hands. They must be in harmony, so to speak, throughout. The question, "Who is an expert?" is one which no one seems able to answer as far as handwriting is concerned. One great trouble about this class of experts grown out of the custom of judges and lawyers of calling any one who testifies about a signature an "expert." They talk about persons who for the first time in their lives have certified to a signature or handwriting as the "plaintiff's expert" or the "defendant's expert." Is it, then, any wonder that expert testimony frequently gets braided as worthless when such witnesses as these get styled experts?

Now, in regard to the examination of a particular handwriting which is brought into question in any way. The first thing to do is to get a large number of writings known to be genuine. The characteristics, peculiarities, and distinctive features in the formation of every letter and of combinations of letters in words are most carefully noted. The manner in which the letters are drawn, the shading, the manner in which the pressure of the pen is applied, all come in for a large share of careful attention and scrutiny. The examiner becomes familiar with every stroke which the person whose writing is under examination is accustomed to make in writing. Attempts to disguise handwritings are easily detected. Even careful forgeries can be fastened on their perpetrators by the traces of their characteristics. In writing a simulated hand it is not only the capitals which have to be changed, but every small letter, may, every characteristic must

at all. Though the letters in the various signatures were of different sizes, and seemed to possess at the first glance only a very general resemblance, a more careful scrutiny showed them to be almost altogether identical.

Those who have not seen the tedious ways in which the identification of signatures and writings is made practicable here little of the intense and arduous labor which precedes any satisfactory result. When, however, a well-qualified expert has concluded an investigation, the conclusions and results which he arrives at are so fortified by the numerous facts adduced that they are irrefragable, and afford proof almost as absolute as any—enforced most accurate—of which human observation, study and experience are capable.

Washington's Book-Keeping.

HIS ACCOUNTS WHILE IN COMMAND OF THE REVOLUTIONARY ARMY—MINUTE RACIAL OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—THE ACCOUNTS TO BE FURNISHED.

(From the Washington Chronicle, 26th ult.)

In these days of dissatisfaction with public servants and while the subject of reforming the civil service is being agitated, it would be well for those having the interest of their country at heart and the safety of the nation in their hands to visit the Treasury and look over the accounts of General George Washington while he was Commander-in-Chief of the American army during the Revolutionary war. For over half a century ago he would be the value of that building, and are now brought to light in order to make the necessary arrangements may be made to secure their preservation. They are to themselves a lesson of simplicity, honesty, straightforward and fair dealing.

The accounts are stated in General Washington's own handwriting in a clear, bold hand, and for systematic arrangement and the comprehensive manner in which they are stated are superior to the customary method of book keeping of the present day. The title page bears the following inscription:

"Account of G. Washington with the United States, commencing June, 1775, and ending June, 1783, comprehending a space of eight years."

Entries are made of every item of his household expenses, for all moneys used in transportation of troops, &c.

A reference to history will show that General Washington repeatedly declined to accept compensation for his services while serving as commander-in-chief, and this fact those accounts show.

General Washington's determination not to cover up and take advantage of the oversight of the Government is well illustrated by the following entry, and the marginal note in explanation of the same:

By cash £133 16s. Note: The sum stands on my account as credit to the public, but I can find no charge of it against me in any of the public offices. Where the mistake lies I cannot say, with it could be ascertained as I have no desire to injure or to be injured.

Washington also submitted a table giving the amount of money received at different times, giving its nominal value, and its value by depreciation, from which it appears that on October, 1777, \$1,000 was worth \$911; in January, \$3,000 was worth \$1,370.

The market value continued to depreciate so that in March, 1779, \$2,000 was quoted at \$200, and \$500 was \$50.

Many interesting extracts could be given from these accounts, but one showing more fully the honesty and purity of character of the services of the great general, and above quoted, and, in this connection, with a view of illustrating his modesty and goodness, it is proper to give his final note at the end of his statements which is worthy of the highest commendation of a grateful people and would be a fitting example for all to follow:

I received money and private accounts in 1777, and since which, except such sums as I had occasion now and then to apply to private uses, had all expended in the public service, and, through hurry, I suppose, and the perplexity of business, (for I know not how close to account for the deficiency,) I have omitted to charge, while every debt against me is here credited.

July 1, 1783.

The above cut from a flourish by Jackson Cagle, Atlanta, Ga., and is loaned for use in the JOURNAL by the publishers of the *Home Guest*, Boston, Mass.

spaces between words as having a strong bearing upon the general effect of a writing. Given, then, a handwriting, can we reasonably suppose another handwriting will be the same in all its details?

I consider the arm a machine for writing. Can you find any two arms that do not differ in very many respects? Compare the hand—let alone the arm—the of one person with that of another, and the external differences will be found almost innumerable, and what internal differences may not exist in the anatomy? Ask the proprietor of a cotton mill to turn out wooden gears from his loom, or the owner of a wooden mill to weave silk, &c.; it will be no more unreasonable than to look to my writing machine to do your writing. As well write to a hand organ set to grind the "Marseillaise" to give you "God Save the Queen" at your demand! There is much in common between thousands of handwritings. The turns or curves at the bottoms and tops of letters, the form of loops in long letters, the width of loops, these will have no distinctive bearing in these very many cases and yet often be widely distinctive as between two writings brought into comparison. Now, an expert's business, when a writing is submitted to him, is to determine what is characteristic therein, what distinctive and what peculiar. Before doing so he must be satisfied that there are no imitations in the questioned writing that are not thoroughly within the capacity of the "hand" to achieve which

be obliterated, the curves, the pen pressure, the manner of slanting, the loops, &c., all must be changed in order that the identity of the writing shall be lost. To do this requires a different hand."

The reporter was then told to write his name twice on a piece of paper. He did so, and the two signatures appeared to be altogether different in size, shape and every feature, perceptible at first sight. One-half of one of the signatures was then cut off laterally, and a comparison made, letter by letter, and by line with the other. It was then marvellous to see what great similarity there still remained between the writings. As an illustration, additional to the one above given, in regard to the little information persons possess as to their characteristics, a gentleman of New York, who is a bank president, once said after examining two signatures of another person, one of which had been pronounced genuine, and the other forged, "Why," said he, "I write my own signature at different times with more variance than there is between these two." "Do you think so?" queried an expert who was present. "Yes, I am sure of it." The bank president handed a number of cashed checks, with his signature attached, to the expert. They seemed to vary very much, but the expert after examining them for several hours, pointed out so many peculiar characteristics running through all the signatures that the bank president was astonished to find there was any difference



P. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor,
20 Broadway, New York.

Single copies of JOURNAL sent on receipt of ten cents. Specimen copies furnished to Agents free.

ADVERTISING RATES:

	1 month	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 Column.	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$45.00	\$75.00
1/2 Column.	5.00	12.50	22.50	37.50
1/4 Column.	2.50	6.25	11.25	18.75
1/8 Column.	1.25	3.12	5.62	9.37
1/16 Column.	.62	1.56	2.81	4.68

Advertisements for one and three months, payable in advance; for six months and one year, payable quarterly in advance. No deviation from the above rates. Reading matter, 20 cents per line.

LITERAL INDUCEMENTS.

We hope to make the JOURNAL so interesting and attractive that no penman or teacher who sees it can withhold either his subscription or a good word. And we want them to do more now than then. We desire their active co-operation as correspondents and agents, we therefore offer the following

PREMIUMS.

To every subscriber, until further notice, we will send a copy of the John B. Williams' masterpiece, "The Marriage Certificate," 1842.

To any person sending their own and another name as subscribers, including \$1, we will mail to each the JOURNAL one year, and forward by return of mail to the sender, a copy of either of the following publications, each of which is among the finest specimens of penmanship ever published, etc.:

The Ornamental Penwork of Progress, 1918, in its size The Lord's Prayer, 1842, in its size The Marriage Certificate, 1842, in its size The Family Record, 1842, in its size The Penman's Art Journal, 1842, in its size The Penman's Art Journal, 1842, in its size The Penman's Art Journal, 1842, in its size

For three names and \$3 we will forward the large Ornamental Penwork, also given in inches, retails for \$5. For six names and \$6 we will forward a copy of Williams & Packard's Ornithology, retails for \$2.50.

For twelve subscribers and \$10, we will send a copy of Ames' Compendium of Ornamental Penmanship, price \$15. The same found in gift will be sent for eighteen subscribers and \$15, price \$2.50.

For twelve names and \$10, we will forward a copy of Williams & Packard's Gems of Penmanship, retails for \$5.

Communications designed for THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, should be addressed to the office of publication, 20 Broadway, New York.

For twelve subscribers and \$10, we will send a copy of Ames' Compendium of Ornamental Penmanship, price \$15. The same found in gift will be sent for eighteen subscribers and \$15, price \$2.50.

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Give your name and address very distinctly.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1878.

Renewals.

We are gratified and encouraged by the prompt renewal of subscriptions by most of our old subscribers, as well as the general good will manifested toward the JOURNAL, both by kind words and an effort to extend its circulation.

We hope our friends will not weary in well doing. Although the circulation of the JOURNAL is large, there are yet thousands of teachers and persons interested in the subject of writing, who should and would, if properly solicited, subscribe for the JOURNAL. There is no reason why it should not be one of the most widely circulated and best sustained class papers in the country.

As you give, in measure so shall you Receive.

While no pains will be spared on our part to render the JOURNAL as interesting and attractive as possible, yet very much must depend upon the liberality of penmen in sustaining it, both by way of inducing subscriptions and contributing interesting and instructive matter for its columns. The more of means for supplying good papers that are placed in our hands, the more we can give in return. A penman's paper, to be in the largest degree successful, should reflect through its columns the grand aggregate of the best thought, and greatest artistic skill of the profession. That is what we desire for the JOURNAL, and therefore ask penmen to make the cause of the JOURNAL, as it is in

great measure, their own, and give it a strong helping hand, while we pledge ourselves to most fully reciprocate by adding to its excellence.

Modesty and Truthfulness in Advertising.

On another page will be found a communication criticising somewhat severely the style adopted by some penmen for advertising.

Undoubtedly some of our patrons will question the propriety and policy of admitting such criticisms to the columns of the JOURNAL, but we believe that a sober second thought will lead all to approve, commend, and, we trust, in some instances, to profit by the conclusions reached by our correspondent.

The profession of penmanship, certainly in this country, has never commanded the esteem and respect of refined and educated persons, to which its real value and importance justly entitles it; this has been chiefly owing to the bad taste or knavish purpose of a few who have persistently announced themselves as champions, kings, bosses, or with some other ridiculous title, offering unrivaled and unheard of facilities, and making promises impossible to be fulfilled. Such persons have usually secured large classes only to betray their early incompetency, and, in many instances, their dishonesty by collecting in advance money for instruction or other service, which they would not even make an effort to give, thereby not only disgracing themselves, but bringing discredit and ill-repute upon the profession generally.

One such noisy impostor will do much more to injure than many honest and really skillful teachers can do to sustain the dignity and honor of their profession, from the very fact that a fraud, in necessarily occupying constantly a new field of labor, will become extensively known, while the honest teacher, with genuine merit and good repute, receiving his highest remuneration and greatest success, when not known, will have a correspondingly limited acquaintance.

We do not wish it to be inferred that we are in any manner opposed to the most energetic and liberal advertising—quite the contrary. A judicious use of printers' ink has made many a princely fortune. Genuine merit cannot be too extensively, if truthfully, advertised, nor will any amount of bragging, false claims, or cheek, confer permanent success upon a fraud. It was the boast of A. T. Stewart that no untruth or misrepresentation regarding the quality or value of any article offered for sale in his houses would be permitted. Any employee proved to be guilty of such was at once dismissed from his service. This becoming known as his established principle, brought a multitude of patrons, and conferred upon him a success without a parallel in the country. Mr. Stewart was a liberal advertiser, but a modest and truthful one.

There can be no doubt that false, boastful advertising in the end is very bad policy, and much less productive of genuine and permanent success, than that more modest and truthful.

Photo-Engraving.

The cuts used as illustrations in the JOURNAL are photo-engraved by the "New York Photo-Engraving Company," under the direct superintendence of J. C. Moss, the discoverer of the process, from pen and ink drawings, and, therefore, exact fac-simile representations of the actual penmanship. It is only through the aid of this process that the publication of such an illustrated paper as the JOURNAL is rendered practical.

The perfection reached by the Photo-Engraving Company in the reproduction of drawings upon relief plates is really astonishing, and has already wrought a perfect revolution in the old, slow and expensive process of wood-engraving. Drawings intended for photo-engraving should be

carefully executed, as there can be no quality in the plate not in the drawing. In order to secure the best results, drawings should be made twice the dimensions of the desired cut. The finest quality of jet black India ink should be used. It should be remembered that no light or gray line will photo-engrave. A very large proportion of the specimens forwarded to the JOURNAL, and designed for publication, cannot be engraved from the bad quality of the ink used. We wish all who forward drawings or specimens of flourishing or writing to us for reproduction would bear this fact in mind.

Penmen's Convention.

It is now positively determined that there shall be a convention of penmen and commercial teachers held at Packard's College Hall on August 6. The committee on preliminaries will immediately announce the same by a circular (a copy of which will be sent in another column), addressed to all persons supposed to be interested, inviting their early answers to several important questions therein proposed, with suggestions bearing upon the convention. We feel that we cannot urge too strongly upon the members of the profession the great importance not only of their responding to this circular, but of doing all in their power to secure the most complete and triumphant success of the convention. It will be the first convention ever held so far as we are informed, embracing these professions, and will therefore stand as a precedent to their honor or dishonor. Each member of the fraternity should, therefore, feel that he is, in a measure, responsible for the result, and not only resolve to attend but to contribute, to the best of his ability, for its success. We fully believe that there is not wanting ample intellect and attainments in these professions, if properly interested and brought out, to constitute an assembly which shall do honor alike to the profession of penmanship and practical business education. Who will help to prove that such is the fact?

Interesting to Visitors.

Penmen and admirers of skillful penmanship who visit our office, find great pleasure in examining the many specimens that have been received from the correspondents and contributors to the JOURNAL, which we have recently arranged in a large album, with alphabetical index, convenient for inspection. We shall be glad to show to all others from penmen who have not yet favored us with a specimen of their skill. At the suggestion of Prof. Peirce of Keokuk, Iowa, we propose to add the photographs of those who have contributed specimens, which would greatly increase the interest and pleasure of those who inspect the work in the album.

We, therefore, request all who have sent, or in the future may send, specimens of their penmanship to the JOURNAL, to also send their photograph, to be placed in connection with such specimens in the album.

Prof. Peirce also suggests as a means for becoming better acquainted, a general exchange of photos between the leading authors and teachers of writing, and starts the ball by sending his to the JOURNAL and publishing his request for an exchange, which, see in our advertising columns.

Lessons in Off-Hand Flourishing.

In the present number of the JOURNAL we begin a course of instruction in flourishing. Each number will contain one or more practical exercises or elements in flourishing, with such instruction for practice as we may be able to give. These lessons will be progressive from the first elements to the flourishing of birds and other comic and attractive designs. If each lesson is properly studied and practiced, according to our instruction, they will be sufficient in the end to enable any one to become quite accomplished in this

popular and fascinating department of ornamental penmanship, and will allow a few many times the entire price of a year's subscription to the JOURNAL.

How to Prepare India Ink.

Take a sloping tynk of slate or porcelain, and grind the ink gradually in dilute or common run-water until it becomes of the required degree of thickness. The ink must be ground freshly each time it is used. It will not do to dissolve it in water, as it does not become sufficiently pulverized to flow freely, and does not adhere to the paper with sufficient tenacity to resist the erosion of nibber.

Van Sickle's Practical System of Book-keeping.

BY J. W. VAN SICKLE, A.M., M.D. PRINCIPAL OF VAN SICKLE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

This is a compact practical work of over two hundred pages, embracing book-keeping by single and double entry. The author does not profess to offer any new system, but claims to present the science of accounts in more convenient, practical and progressive form, than has been done by other authors, which claim appears to be well founded, certainly as regards most works now in use upon that subject. Teachers of book-keeping and proprietors of business colleges should at least examine a copy of this work.

Obituary.

Through Mr. Jos. M. Vincent we learn of the death of Prof. F. E. Arnold, which occurred at Los Angeles, Cal., on Feb. 1.

Prof. Arnold had for some time past been afflicted with consumption, and the information of his death was not altogether unexpected. He was born in Maine, in 1846. While quite young he went to Rockford, Ill., where he remained nine years; he also taught for a while in Iowa. In 1874 he removed to Los Angeles, where he established and conducted, until his death, a business college. He was a skillful penman and a very successful teacher of writing and other commercial branches. He had a large circle of acquaintances in Los Angeles and vicinity, by whom his loss will be sincerely regretted.

Removal.

The well-known publishing house of Potter, Ainsworth & Co., publishers of the Payson & Dutton popular system of copy-books, announce in another column their removal from John street to more spacious and commodious quarters at 35 Park Place.

Business College Items.

G. W. Hasley announces the opening of a Business College at Corsicana, Texas, on June 17.

F. K. Simonds succeeds F. E. Arnold as proprietor of the Los Angeles (California) Business College.

James Souder has succeeded W. A. Drew as proprietor of the West Chicago Business College.

Thus Powers, proprietor of Fort Wayne Business College, has issued his College Yearning sheet, which is a very creditable appearing sheet, and contains many practical hints.

David A. Gann, who has for some time past been teaching writing at Walla Walla, W. T., has recently established the Puget Sound Business College, at Seattle, Washington Territory.

M. B. Worthington, who is one of the most accomplished writers in the United States, in company with Mr. Anderson, formerly from Pittsburgh, Pa., is about to establish a business college in Chicago.

The Indianapolis (Ind.) Daily Journal of May 4, contains a very flattering notice of the Indianapolis Business College, which is conducted by Messrs. C. K. Kormer and J. R. Goodier. The latter is one of the most skillful penmen of the West.

The graduating exercises of the New Jersey Business College, Newark, took place on April 26, and consisted of music, orations, recitations, and addresses. The college is conducted by Messrs. Miller & Stockwell. Both are competent and faithful teachers, and fully merit the liberal patronage which they are enjoying.

The Bryant & Stratton Business College of Brooklyn, N. Y., under the proprietorship and able management of C. C. Gagnon, has, during the past year, enjoyed more than its usual degree of prosperity. During a recent visit to the college we had the pleasure of examining the course of instruction and witnessing the very satisfactory results as manifested in the marked improvement of the students as they progressed through the several stages of the course. The aggregate improvement in the writing as exhibited in the bookkeeping was excellent. Prof. C. is among our most earnest, faithful and exacting teachers, one not to be satisfied with ordinary results.

Exchange Items

The Engraver's Proof Sheet, published monthly by Wm. A. Emerson, East Douglass, Mass., is got up in excellent style.

Brown's Phonographic Monthly, published by D. L. Scott-Brown, 737 Broadway, comes to hand full of interesting matter pertaining to its specialty.

The Penman's Literary and Art Journal, published by J. D. B. Sawyer, Ottawa, Canada, is an interesting and well edited eight-page paper, devoted principally to writing and commercial education.

The New York Era, published weekly for \$1.00 per year, by the "Era Newspaper Co.," 1 Chambers street, New York, is a large eight-page paper, ably edited, and well filled with choice matter of local and general interest.

The Masonic Institute Journal, published by Oscar Hightower, Alvarado, Texas, is an interesting eight-page paper, published monthly for 50 cents per year. It is highly creditable to the institution which it represents, and deserves a wide circulation.

The New York Daily Star, under its new management, is fast winning favor and patronage. With its new heading and enlarged form, it is one of the most attractive of our metropolitan dailies. It contains all the news, served up in good style, for only two cents.

The Home Guest for June, published by J. Latham & Co., Boston, is received. It is edited with ability and good taste, and filled with matters of general interest. Its department devoted especially to matters relating to penmen and penmanship is ably edited by Prof. G. A. Gaskell, formerly editor of the *Gazette*, and is unusually interesting and attractive, giving a beautiful specimen of flourishing by W. E. Dennis, (now teaching writing at Wm. B. Business College, Brooklyn, N. Y.), and an interesting biographical sketch, accompanied with a portrait of Professor Gaskell.

Answers to

Q. 1. L. D. P., Rockland, Mass.—P. R. Spencer's address is Cleveland, Ohio. L. P. Spencer, Washington, D. C.

M. C. D., Alexander, Ill. You write a very excellent hand; it is correct and in good taste; a little less shade would improve it.

E. O. S., Albion, Ind.—Your writing is very creditable, a little less shade will add to its appearance and to your speed and ease of execution.

A. C. T., Wichita, Kas.—You write a good business hand, very creditable under the pen; a little more shade for the pen and ease and rapidity in execution.

H. W., New York.—Your writing is first-class, as practical business writing we have no fault to find with it. By following the ruled line a little more closely, you would add to its regular appearance.

J. D. S., Manhattan, Pa.—You write an easy and graceful hand; it lacks precision and has too many superfluous. Your letters vary greatly in size and slope; the capitals are too large. A little attention to these points will give you an excellent hand-writing.

H. J. C., Chelsea, Vt.—For a boy of sixteen, who has had no instruction, your writing does you great credit; it is easy and graceful. Your weak point is lack of uniformity in slope and slanted strokes; you should also have greater care to keep your writing upon the line.

C. M. W., Randall, Iowa.—You have a very free, easy movement, and the basis of a good hand-writing. You need to study the analysis of some standard system of writing, and give special attention to the proper relative heights of the capitals, loops and pen-space letters also to the other proportions of your writing.

C. O. S., Ransom, Pa.—Ques. 1. What system of penmanship do you consider the best? 2. Would it not be of considerable value to penmen were they able to write and teach it? 3. Who is the oldest teacher of penmanship in the field at present, and what his age? 4. Will you not publish the proceedings of the coming convention in convenient form and sell it to the many readers of the *Journal*.

B. F. Robinson, Clarksbury, W. Va., seventeen years old, sends a skillfully-executed specimen of flourishing. He is evidently a genius with the pen.

W. N. Yerxa, London (Ontario) Business College, sends a beautifully-written letter. For grace and freedom of movement, as well as general good taste, it is rarely excelled.

L. W. Moon, Revere, Ill., incloses in a very tastefully-written letter, some very fine specimens of card writing. He would like to exchange specimens with other penmen.

H. W. Cook, Higganum, Conn., sends a specimen sheet, giving a variety of styles of writing and lettering which are very creditable; also several original and unique designs for flourished and lettered cards.

D. K. Lillibridge, Davenport (Iowa) Business College, sends a most elegant letter, inclosing a perfect gem of flourishing. Prof. L. is a graduate of Packard's Business College, was a pupil of John D. Williams and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most useful and successful teachers in the West.

Jackson Cagle, penman at Moore's Business College, Atlanta, Georgia, forwards several specimens of writing and a specimen of off-hand flourishing that are indeed masterly; for real ease and a graceful combination of all the elements of good writing and flourishing, they are seldom equaled. We shall probably present some of them in the next number of the *Journal*.

To dead-head specimen hunters who would commiserate the following

ACROSTIC.

W here thou art, wherever thou mayest be,
H owever beautiful or plain to see,
O r rich or poor, nobler or "on a speck,"
A nd rank how high, or yet how low degree.

E ast, west, north, south, it matters not to me—
M ark well my words, if I wear you would know—
W hat that you ask no samples without fee.
A nd know naught but rank order I can see.

Are there not many penmen who, having been harassed by numerous postal card requests for specimens of their writing, can endorse the above sentiment? For my own part, the larger share of mail I have received for years has been from this class of mediocrities, and I was a long time learning how to teach them that the pleasures of anticipation were a great deal more certain than those of realization—several of them who should have sent checks for samples having "passed in their checks" in the natural way before such realization. But for some time past I had been comparatively free from such annoyances, until, in an unguarded hour, I advertised in *THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL*, and since that time new swarms have made their appearance, and I have no peace. Is there anything that will destroy this pest?

PENSTOCK.



The Specimen of Flourishing

upon this page is from the pen of H. C. Clark, who has recently become proprietor of the Forrest City (formerly Allen's) Business College, Rockford, Ill. Prof. Clark is an accomplished penman, and a skillful and successful teacher, well deserving of success.

A Teachers' Convention.

We notice in *THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL* of the current month, a movement for a National Convention of teachers of penmanship, book-keeping, and the other specialties which compose the curriculum of business colleges. It is a movement in the right direction, and these ought to be no reason why it may not prove to be eminently successful. The exponents point to holding the convention in this city during August in the hall of Packard's Business College. No better time or place could be selected, and now let the persons interested go ahead with spirit and understanding; and, after warning themselves and their co-laborers into an appropriate glow, so as to make a large attendance certain, let them see to it that the "game is worth the powder." Whoever has in charge the programme of exercises should make sure of something worthy of the occasion. Let the most practical teachers be called to the front, and if any have the gift of tongue let them be called upon to proclaim themselves and their work. Business colleges are not slow in putting forth their claims to popular favor. Let the teachers make such a showing of the good things they possess as shall fully substantiate these claims.—*N. Y. School Journal*.

nal who cannot attend? Ans. 1. So far as our observation goes, we believe that the "standard system of Penmanship," published by A. J. Graham, Bible House, New York, is the most complete and practical. Ans. 2. It would be a valuable accomplishment, not alone to penmen, but to all classes, and should be taught by every teacher and in every school in the land. Long hand, the "stage coach" in writing, short hand, the telegraph and rail car. Ans. 3. We don't know. The ablest teacher on our list is Prof. R. Musser, Smithville, Ohio, aged 63 years. Ans. 4. The *JOURNAL* will contain as full a report of the proceedings of the convention as is practical, and I presume that the convention will take measure to have the proceedings published in full in a pamphlet form for circulation among the fraternity and others who may desire it.



L. Madras, Rochester, N. Y., sends specimen of card writing executed in his usual excellent style.

J. M. Willey, Painesville, O., sends a beautifully-written and a very graceful and delicately-executed specimen of flourishing.

C. W. Dougall, Fort Wayne, Ind., writes a very handsome letter, in which he incloses several specimen slips, which are very creditable.

J. W. Pearson, E. Mecca, O., sends some excellent specimens of writing. His movement is very graceful and his writing correct and in good taste.

J. N. V. Harrington, Rochester, N. Y., is a very accomplished writer, as the elegant letter and card specimens received bear the most conclusive evidence.



J. F. Dally is teaching classes at Terre Haute, Ind.

W. Drew is teaching writing at San Juan, California.

Joe M. Vincent is teaching at Los Angeles (Cal.) Business College.

L. R. Lawson is teaching large classes at San Jose, Cal. He is a good writer and deserves success.

We had the pleasure, a few days since of a call from W. H. Lathrop, of Boston. He is a skillful penman and an agreeable gentleman.

Miss L. L. West, teacher of English branches in Berles Business College, Dubuque, Iowa, is a fine writer and favors the "Penmen's Convention."

S. L. Davidson, a pupil of A. B. Capp, at Held's Business College, San Francisco, Cal., sends a letter, the style of which does credit alike to pupil and teacher.

J. T. Granger, formerly teacher of writing in the Quersville (Ohio) Public Schools, is stenographer in the office of the Texas & Pacific R. Co., 50 Exchange Place, N. Y.

P. H. Garney is having good success teaching in Lawrence, Mass. He forwards the names of twenty members of his last class as subscribers to the *JOURNAL*. This is strong evidence of a good teacher and amiable pupils.

A. S. Gumbart, who for some years was a skillful assistant in our office, and subsequently became quite celebrated as an artist penman and engraver in this city and Brooklyn, has entered the ministry, and continues his pastoral duties with the Park Baptist Church, Port Richmond, Staten Island. We wish him the most abundant success in his new calling.

Penmen's Convention.

The following circular has been prepared by the committee on Penmen's Convention, and is to be mailed, as far as it is possible to procure the names and addresses, to every teacher and artist, whether of writing or commercial branches in the United States or Canada, and it is to be hoped that all will respond promptly and fully to all the propositions therein contained. Any one entitled to so who does not receive the circular, is hereby requested to either address the committee for the same, or forward their answers as per circular printed below:

New York, June 1, 1878.

DEAR SIR—By the almost unanimous vote expressed in answer to suggestions in THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, it has been decided to hold a convention of teachers of writing and other commercial branches in the Hall of Peckard's Business College in this city, beginning August 6; and the undersigned have been in like manner designated as a Committee of Arrangements.

The Committee suggest that the convention start not longer than four days, and desire to know as far as possible who will attend, and what active part in the proceedings members will take. You are, therefore, respectfully requested to forward the committee without delay with answers to the following questions:

1. Will you attend the convention?
2. In what branches is it your province to give instruction.
3. Are you willing to address the convention either orally or in writing touching one of the following points?
 1. The general subject of practical education.
 2. Your recognized specialty.
 3. Any branch coming within your province, and will you indicate to the committee your preference?
4. Whether able or not to attend, will you favor the committee with suggestions regarding either the preliminary arrangements or the proceedings of the Convention?

The committee desire that these questions shall be answered fully and as promptly as possible. They also suggest that teachers bring or send for exhibition any work of students indicating remarkable improvement or skill in any department of commercial writing, and present an explanation of the means by which such results have been attained. It would be of interest and advantage to every member of the convention to see the work and learn the methods of others; teachers and authors are therefore invited to bring or send to the convention specimens of their own penmanship, copies of printed works, manuscripts, models, charts, or other teaching apparatus, new or old.

The information received in response to this circular will guide the committee in the preparation of an outline of programme of meetings and speakers, which will be sent to you at an early day.

It is the wish of the committee to extend this invitation to all teachers and authors of commercial branches throughout the United States and Canada. You would confer a great favor upon the committee by sending the names of all entitled to an invitation.

Hotel and boarding accommodations may be had at very reasonable rates, and choice is made at many good hotels and boarding-houses between the European and the ordinary plan of living. A good room in an excellent neighborhood can be procured at three to four dollars per week, and a room, with board, at six dollars and upwards. Should your desire assistance in procuring quarters, the committee will cheerfully aid you.

There has been no time in the history of modern penmanship and of commercial schools when there was a fitter opportunity or a more pressing need of discussion of methods than at present. The public interest in our specialties is great. Let us render ourselves worthy the confidence placed in us, by making every effort to promote the welfare

of those to whom and for whom we are responsible. Address

WM. ALLEN MILLER,
Chairman of Committee,
Peckard's Business College, New York.
WM. ALLEN MILLER,
D. T. AMES, New York,
C. CLARSON, Brooklyn,
H. C. WAGNER, Brooklyn, E. D.;
Committee.
C. E. CADY, New York.

The following letter came to hand too late for insertion in our May issue:

N. J. BUSINESS COLLEGE,
NEWARK, N. J., May 29, 1878.

Friend Allen—Please place us upon record as fully favoring a convention. No further argument is necessary to prove its expediency or utility, as your numerous correspondents have already pronounced the matter to an evident conclusion.

We prefer New York as the place for holding the Convention.

Yours truly,
MILLER & STOCKWELL.

"Blind" Letters at the New York Post Office.

The average of misdirected letters sent up to this department is over five hundred a day; the day I was there last it ran up to about 1,000. The most difficult of these go to Mr. Stone, who is called "the blind man," perhaps because he can decipher an inscription that is utterly illegible to any other man in America. His most difficult cases are the foreign letters. Here is a letter directed to "Sanduk," which he has sent out to be Study Hook. Sometimes the arrangement of the name and address is curious.

For Mr. Thomas Smith, Bridgeport, Conn., America.

is very plain when you once understand that it is "For Mr. Thomas Smith, Bridgeport, Conn., America." But when a man says "Hoio," how is anybody but a blind man to know that he means Ohio? The word reads, "Jel Post Rue de Agua." Now the blind man knows that "Rue de Agua" is Spanish for Water street, and that there is a Water street in New Bedford, Massachusetts. "Lysram, Warren Co.," he translates into Luzerne, Warren Co., and Connecticut. P. A., is made into Cameron County, Pennsylvania. But when we would guess that "Overn C. D. Leary," in one line, means that it is to go to Auburn, in search of C. D. L. One letter is directed to "Kunstanzer Braueri, S. I., Amerika. Mr. Stone recalls the fact that Constance's Brewery is at Stuttgart, Prussia, and that the letter is sent there. He reads "foel" into Iowa, and "de Pella in Yomah," he makes to go to Pella, in the same State. Nor does Ohio get off with one miss. Here is one letter that wants to go to "Stedt Hloh Zuzenmott, Strasse 15-7," that is, to the Hotel of Ohio, near the street 15, that is not all. This letter was sent to reach the same city, but it has a bad spell of another kind, for its direction runs "Seitz, naty." And then "Pizzo Bru, Messauip," is sent to Vicksburg. Michigan is spelled "mutting." "Gries works Berksche," is sent to Pittsburgh. Berksche is a Pennsylvania schwa, where there is a glass factory. But the hardest one I saw was addressed to "John Herman Schirmer," in one line, with the wonderful word, "Stagakaundo" for the rest. Mr. Stone cut the word in twain, and read it "Stagakauno County," while he translated the whole into "John Herman, Sherman P. O., Chateaufort county, N. Y."

But there are some which even a blind man cannot make out. One letter is rather a good handwriting, is very vaguely addressed to

"Mackay, Eng. America."

Another reads:

"Too much of this."

"From your affectionate son,"

"ALVIN BIRCHMEYER."

In this case the close of the letter has been copied exactly by some one who did not understand the language. Instead of too much of this, there is really too little. But here is a case where the top of the letter has been imperfectly copied in the same

fashion. It reads: "Tuesday Evening, Nord America."

If Tuesday Evening should see this article he will know that his letter has gone back again to Europe.—*Scraper's Magazine.*

The Responsive Chord.

A WELL-REMEMBERED INCIDENT OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES.

Rev. J. William Jones, in an address before the National Sunday School Convention, Atlanta, Ga., related the following incident: In the early spring of 1863, when the Confederate and federal armies were confining their battle here on the opposite hills of Stafford and Spotsylvania, two bands chanced one evening at the same hour to beg to disconcert sweet music on either bank of the river. A large crowd of the soldiers of both armies gathered to listen to the music, the friendly pickets not interfering, and soon the bands began to answer each other. First the band on the northern bank would play "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," or some other national air, and at its conclusion the "boys in blue" would cheer most lustily. Then the band on the southern bank would respond with "Dixie" or "Bonnie Blue Flag" or some other Southern melody, and the "boys in gray" would attest their approbation with the old Confederate yell. But presently one of the bands struck up, in sweet and plaintive notes which were wafted across the beautiful Rappahannock, and were caught up at once by the other band. The flag of song and the melody, which they touched every heart, "Home, Sweet Home!" At the conclusion of this there went up a simultaneous shout from both sides of the river—cheer followed cheer, and those hills, which had so recently resounded with hostile guns, echoed and re-echoed the sound and had been struck responsive to which the hearts of enemies—enemies then—could beat in unison; and, on both sides of the river, "Something done the soldier's cheek washed of the stain of powder."

—*Philadelphia Times.*

Years ago Senator Morton sent to his children a New Year's letter, which said something of things: "You can never know the depths of a mother's love—how constantly you are in her thoughts, her anxiety about you from day to day, and what sacrifices she would make for you. We have been talking about you, and wondering what you are doing, and hoping you will make great progress in your studies during the year which has just passed. In one year is a great portion of one's lifetime. Much may be done in one year in getting an education and fitting yourself for the duties of life. Lost time can never be recalled, and cannot be made up. Each year should show a great deal of progress and great improvement in the numbers and characters of my dear children. My great anxiety and desire are about my little boys. I am constantly wondering what they will be when they grow up to be men. Will they be learned, talented, good, prosperous, and an honor to their parents and country. Such is my daily prayer. We hope you think so. I am sure you think so. Your dear absent brother, who is so far away on a lonely island in the Northern Sea. You must constantly remember him in your prayers, that he may be preserved in health, and prosperous and be safely returned to us during the year."

Ames's Compendium of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.

We have compiled below a few of the multitude of flattering notices and commendations bestowed by the press and professional penmen upon this work. Few works have been equally fortunate either in winning favor or finding patrons. Nearly one-half of a large edition is already sold, and but little more than sixty days have elapsed since its publication. In justice to it, to our knowledge, received an adverse criticism. We feel fully warranted in saying that no other work upon penmanship ever published so fully meets the desire of the professional and artist penman. It not only furnishes him a greater number of and variety of alphabets and practical examples for flourishing, but

many complicated designs for engraving and other purposes of displayed penmanship:

I consider your COMPREHENSIVE a valuable contribution to the list of penmanship publications; one which fully exhibits not only the author's talent, but the prevailing taste and genius of our times.—*Prof. H. C. Sprague, Washington, D. C.*

Its special advantage over other publications of writing is in the process through which you exhibit the penman's skill of the engraver's art. It contains great care in preparation and thorough knowledge of the art you occupy.—*Prof. C. C. Webster, New York.* You have certainly taken a long step in advance of other authors. You have not only furnished alphabets and material for the use of penmen and artists, but you have also furnished the material of the most beautiful and artistic designs for resolutions, memoranda, and other uses. It is the most complete work on penmanship and other what has long been needed, no without it.—*Prof. C. C. Cady, New York.*

It is a work of great practical merit, particularly as regards the use of the pen. It covers the field of pen art more fully than any other work I have ever examined.—*Prof. J. C. Ballou, New York.*

It is a book of great value to penmen, and is unequalled in its exhibition of artistic designs.—*Prof. C. A. Waterworth, New York.*

It contains the outline of all books upon the art of penmanship.—*Prof. G. C. Stockwell, Newark, N. J.*

It is remarkable for its scope, variety and originality.—*Prof. C. C. Curtis, Mississippi, N. J.*

I think it is superior to any work of the kind yet published. It is more than a penman's book, it is a work of art.—*Prof. C. C. Cady, New York.*

It is a book, magnificent.—*Prof. A. S. Branderly, Mississippi, N. J.*

THE COMPREHENSIVE is a beautiful thing.—*Prof. D. L. Massingham, Georgia, Ill.*

It is a perfect model for fine pen work, the plus ultra in the art of penmanship.—*Prof. H. W. Waters, Orono, Maine, Me.*

I expected to see a very valuable work. It greatly exceeds my highest expectations.—*Prof. T. R. South, San Francisco, Cal.*

I cannot express my opinion. I can only say it is (in my view) one of the best penman's books in America on offer to be without it.—*Prof. L. A. Laro, Red Wing, Minn.*

I am delighted with it. It is the most complete work of the kind I have ever seen.—*Prof. W. C. Smith, New York, N. Y.*

I find it even more than I anticipated, which was something more than I expected.—*Prof. C. C. Cady, New York.*

It contains an almost endless collection of designs adapted to the practical department of ornamental penmanship.—*Prof. D. L. Massingham, Georgia, Ill.*

We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be in advance of all the penman's books in America on offer to be without it.—*Prof. L. A. Laro, Red Wing, Minn.*

It is a perfect model for fine pen work, the plus ultra in the art of penmanship.—*Prof. H. W. Waters, Orono, Maine, Me.*

It gives us the old chirographic effects and new penmanship.—*Prof. D. L. Massingham, Georgia, Ill.*

It is one of the most elaborate and artistic works ever published.—*Prof. D. L. Massingham, Georgia, Ill.*

It is one of the most valuable works ever published.—*Prof. D. L. Massingham, Georgia, Ill.*

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Rare and Special Premiums.

As an inducement of subscribers whose term of subscription to the *Journal* is about to expire, to renew the same and to compensate them for making an effort to induce others to subscribe, we offer the following special premiums:

For each old subscriber who will remit \$1.25 we will renew his subscription for one year and mail a copy of the Centennial Picture of Progress, 25x30 inches with key, (retails for \$3); for each renewal, and one additional subscriber, remitting \$2, we will mail the same premium free.

For one renewal and two additional subscribers, with \$9, we will mail the Centennial Picture 28x40 inches (retails for \$2).

The specimen from John D. Williams will also be mailed free to each new subscriber. For information concerning our general premium list, see 1st ed., 4th page.

To enable persons who have not seen the premiums mentioned above, to judge somewhat regarding their interest and value, we give below a brief description, with a few of the multitude of flattering notices received from the press and eminent men.

The original Picture of Progress, which is 35x52 inches, and was executed entirely with a pen, requiring about one year of close labor. Although its design and execution were prompted by the desire to exhibit at the Centennial, its design and character are equally appropriate to any time.

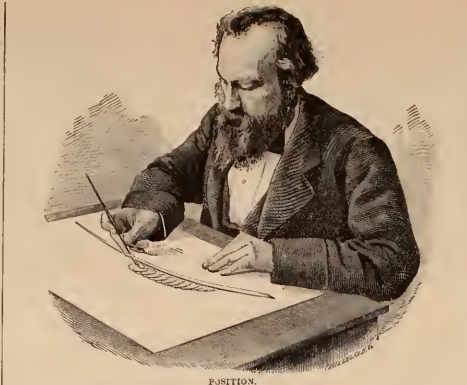
DESIGN.

It is surrounded by the United States coat of arms, and a title, in large, beautiful, bold letters, the word *Centennial*, having for a groundwork the main Centennial building in perspective. Directly under this are two pictorial scenes representing the discovery of America by Columbus, in 1492, and the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock in 1620. Under these are two large landscape pictures, one 17x25, representing the country as it was then, a vast untamable wilderness, with small settlements here and there, representing the pioneer colonist, clearing away the forests, building log houses, fighting the savages, &c. The other, 1876, represents the same landscape changed by the lapse of one hundred years, from a wilderness to a populous empire, with numerous cities and towns, vast commerce, internal improvements, agriculture, public institutions, manufactures, &c. Surrounding these landscapes is a scroll in which are inscribed the almost prophetic words uttered by Bishop Berkeley in 1725: "Westward the course of empire takes its way."

At the left of these landscapes is a portrait of Washington, around which in a large oval is written the Declaration of Independence, which is inscribed in a bundle of scrolls with a scroll entwined thirteen times around them, upon which are inscribed the names of the original thirteen States of the Union. Opposite, to the right, is the same design, having the portrait of Lincoln, the Emancipation Proclamation, while the scroll entwines thirty-eight times around the faces, having inscribed the names of the present thirty-eight States of the Union.

Around all these, in a beautiful floral and rustic border, are openings in which are twenty-two pictures, representing leading historical events, and illustrating by contrasts the great changes and improvements that have taken place in our country during the past hundred years.

The entire work has the appearance of a fine steel engraving, and constitutes one



POSITION.

The above cut represents the correct attitude of the body, as well as the position of the hand and pen while in the act of flourishing.

It will be observed that the hand and pen is reversed so as to impart the shade to the upward or outward stroke of the pen, instead of the downward or inward stroke as in the direct or ordinary position, while writing.

Sit square at the desk, as close as is practical, and rest your left hand resting upon and holding the paper in the proper position, which must be always in harmony with the position of the hand and pen. The penholder is held between the thumb and first and forefingers, the thumb pressing upon the holder about two inches from the point of the pen. The first finger is bent at the center joint, forming nearly a right angle, and is held considerably back of the second finger, which rests upon the under side of the

holder, about midway between the thumb and the point of the pen. The third finger rests upon the fourth, the nail of the latter rests lightly upon the paper about one and a half inches from the pen, in a straight line from its point, parallel with the arm. The movement employed is that of the whole arm, which is obtained by raising the entire arm free from the table, resting the hand lightly upon the nail of the fourth finger—all motion of the arm being from the shoulder, which gives the greatest freedom and scope to the movements of the pen. This same movement is used in writing whole arm capitals. The practice of flourishing will be found greatly add to the facility and grace of one's ordinary handwriting. What dancing is for imparting grace and ease of movement to the body, flourishing is to one's handwriting. Its practice is thus of double importance, as a discipline to the hand, and as a separate accomplishment.

It is a remarkably ingenious and beautiful picture. — *U. S. Centennial Welcome.*

It is a splendid work of art. — *N. Y. Trade Journal.*

It is elegant and artistic. — *The Frank.*

It is gotten up in splendid style, and should meet with merited success. — *Telegraph.*

It is one of the most beautiful specimens of pen drawing we have ever seen. — *Newark (N. J.) Morning Register.*

The illustrations are very striking; the conception of the penmanship scene is brilliant, and of the highest order. In an artistic point of view it is a great work, and the comprehension of even-handed penmanship, most interesting and instructive. — *Richmond Co. Sentinel, New Brighton, N. Y.*

It is a Centennial art illustration of the course of Empire Westward, and should have a place in every household. — *Ex-Gov. Elihu S. Paine, New York.*

It is ingenious and skillful. — *Rev. Edward Eggleston, Hamilton Fish, Ex-Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.*

The illustration of the subject is admirable. — *Hon. M. R. Wade, Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.*

The Centennial Picture of Progress is a work of great ability and real genius. — *Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Minister to the United States, Washington, D. C.*

It is a beautiful work of art. — *Hon. B. H. Bristol, Ex-Sec. U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.*

It presents a beautiful illustration of the history of our great country. — *Rev. Von Scholten, Minister from Sweden, Washington, D. C.*

The picture is a history of the United States in miniature. It is a study, and a copy to every household in the land would be a valuable possession. — *Nicholas Shucklin, Ex-Speaker of Assembly of State of New Jersey.*

It is novel, interesting and valuable, and will doubtless meet with great popular favor. — *Samuel S. Clarke, Commanding 1st Reg't N. Y. S. M.*

It is an artistic, illuminated history of the past hundred years, full of interest. I shall pass it down to those who follow me, to show what we accomplished during the first hundred years of our nation's existence. — *Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, N. Y. S. M.*

We have had manufactured especially for our use a pen called "Ames' Penman's Favorite, No. 1," which we think is peculiarly adapted to the use of penmen for business writing, flourishing and for school purposes. One dozen sent as a sample by mail on receipt of 75 cents, box containing 1 dozen for 30 cents, one gross box \$1. For other articles desired by penmen see list of penmen's supplies in another column.

It is a surprising exhibition of skill, and should adorn every home in our land. — *New York School Journal.*

It is a marvelous work in the line of penmanship, work it represents. — *N. Y. Journal Standard.*

It is a masterpiece of penmanship, and a picture of great historic interest. — *New-Yorker and Builder.*

It is an elaborate and remarkable pen-picture. — *Brooklyn Daily Times.*

It is a masterpiece of patience and skill, by far the most meticulous effort of the kind we have ever seen. — *Brooklyn Daily Union.*

It is the most remarkable production of the pen we have ever seen. — *Supreme (N. Y.) Daily Standard.*

His exertions will certainly attract attention and favor. — *Brooklyn American, Waterbury, Conn.*

It is a most unique and wonderful artistic production. It is, in the same instance, a complete history of the form of pictures, of the most important events of the past century, showing in a pictorial manner the progress of our country and its transformation from wilderness to a densely-civilized and prosperous country. — *Sunday Gazette, Washington, D. C., April 25, 1876.*

It is a marvelous production, and deserves a place in every home in our land. — *Elizabeth (N. Y.) Daily Journal.*

It is one of the most remarkable efforts of the age, and the most artistic production we have ever seen. — *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*



The above exercises should be carefully practiced, as indicated, one by shading the right upward curve, and the other the left, until they can be made rapidly and with great precision, having special care to make the width of the shaded

lines, and the spaces between them, uniform and with the proper gradation of shade. Upon the successful mastery of these two exercises will greatly depend the ultimate success of the entire course of practice.

Of the most interesting and attractive historical pictures ever published in this country.

The following are a few of the many comments from the press and eminent men:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 16, 1876.

PROV. D. T. ARNE, Elizabeth, N. J.: Dear Sir: I this day forward to you, by your office 300 Broadway, New York, your "Centennial Picture of Progress in the United States," which has been to Jersey at the Centennial. I wish the picture in appreciation with which your work has been regarded by all who have had the privilege of seeing it.

You have depicted the history of our country during the in the design and execution of this most interesting presentation of the work of our country during the past century.

One is looking upon it, as if at a glance the wonderful transformation of our country has undergone during the period of its growth.

The whole conception is grand and the execution is superb. It certainly does great honor to you as an author.

You will accept the thanks of the Department for so interesting and valuable a contribution to its educational work.

Yours respectfully, ELLIS A. AGAR, State Sup't of Public Instruction.

It is the most ingenious and striking historical illustration we have ever seen. — *New York Journal Mercury.*

The conception is grand, the scene life-like and thrilling, and the execution mastery. — *The Evening Post.*

It is really a great production. — *N. Y. Weekly.*

I shall take much pleasure in its examination. — *Hon. M. C. Kerr, late Speaker of House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.*

The artist has most happily grouped the scenes which illustrate the nation's progress around the two great historic periods when there are principles which have fastened in, and to which the heartfelt continuance will be due; the picture will be a most interesting and appropriate ornament to an American home. — *Hon. George William Curtis, N. Y. New Brighton Staten Island, N. Y.*

The Centennial Picture of Progress in the United States, is certainly a work of great interest. — *Rev. Edward Threlkeld, British Minister, Washington, D. C.*

It is a beautiful and interesting work of art which shall preserve as a memento of my sojourn in the United States during the great Centennial. — *Nicholas Shucklin, Russian Minister, Washington, D. C.*

It is a marvel of penmanship, and an extraordinary picture of Progress. — *N. Y. Daily Express.*

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It is ingenious and skillful. — *Rev. Edward Eggleston, Hamilton Fish, Ex-Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.*

The illustration of the subject is admirable. — *Hon. M. R. Wade, Chief Justice U. S. Supreme Court, Washington, D. C.*

The Centennial Picture of Progress is a work of great ability and real genius. — *Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, Minister to the United States, Washington, D. C.*

It is a beautiful work of art. — *Hon. B. H. Bristol, Ex-Sec. U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.*

It presents a beautiful illustration of the history of our great country. — *Rev. Von Scholten, Minister from Sweden, Washington, D. C.*

The picture is a history of the United States in miniature. It is a study, and a copy to every household in the land would be a valuable possession. — *Nicholas Shucklin, Ex-Speaker of Assembly of State of New Jersey.*

It is novel, interesting and valuable, and will doubtless meet with great popular favor. — *Samuel S. Clarke, Commanding 1st Reg't N. Y. S. M.*

It is an artistic, illuminated history of the past hundred years, full of interest. I shall pass it down to those who follow me, to show what we accomplished during the first hundred years of our nation's existence. — *Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, N. Y. S. M.*

We have had manufactured especially for our use a pen called "Ames' Penman's Favorite, No. 1," which we think is peculiarly adapted to the use of penmen for business writing, flourishing and for school purposes. One dozen sent as a sample by mail on receipt of 75 cents, box containing 1 dozen for 30 cents, one gross box \$1. For other articles desired by penmen see list of penmen's supplies in another column.

It is a surprising exhibition of skill, and should adorn every home in our land. — *New York School Journal.*

It is a marvelous work in the line of penmanship, work it represents. — *N. Y. Journal Standard.*

It is a masterpiece of penmanship, and a picture of great historic interest. — *New-Yorker and Builder.*

It is an elaborate and remarkable pen-picture. — *Brooklyn Daily Times.*

It is a masterpiece of patience and skill, by far the most meticulous effort of the kind we have ever seen. — *Brooklyn Daily Union.*

It is the most remarkable production of the pen we have ever seen. — *Supreme (N. Y.) Daily Standard.*

His exertions will certainly attract attention and favor. — *Brooklyn American, Waterbury, Conn.*

It is a most unique and wonderful artistic production. It is, in the same instance, a complete history of the form of pictures, of the most important events of the past century, showing in a pictorial manner the progress of our country and its transformation from wilderness to a densely-civilized and prosperous country. — *Sunday Gazette, Washington, D. C., April 25, 1876.*

It is a marvelous production, and deserves a place in every home in our land. — *Elizabeth (N. Y.) Daily Journal.*

It is one of the most remarkable efforts of the age, and the most artistic production we have ever seen. — *N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

NEW YORK, May 1, 1878.

Editor Penman's Art Journal:

DEAR SIR—Here's a conundrum for your printer: What is "writing from dictionaries?" Don't be mean writing from dictionaries! In my last letter to the *Journal* I used the expression "writing from dictation." See copy.

Yours very truly,

C. E. GARY.

[On reference to the copy of the communication referred to, we see that Mr. Gary is correct. The types will sometimes go provokingly astray.—*ED. JOURNAL.*]

Teachers and pupils of ornamental penmanship will find "Ames' Compendium" the most complete guide and assistant ever published. Read what is said of it on page six.

Simpson's U. S. Treasury Gold Pens.

The only Gold Pens ever issued according to their weight. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Medals, No. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

GEORGE SIMPSON, JR., 209 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.



DESIGNED WITH A PEN BY GEORGE JAMES

Published Monthly, at 205 Broadway, for \$1.00 per Year.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1878.

VOL. II. NO. 4.

H. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.
R. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

Cards of Penmen and Business Colleges, occupying three lines of space, will be inserted in this column for \$1.50 per year.

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General Agent, Spencerian Copy Books,
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D. APPLETON & CO.,
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40 and 531 Broadway, New York.

Practical Hints on Teaching Penmanship.

BY PROF. JAMES T. KENASU, PRINCIPAL OF EASTON, PA., BUSINESS COLLEGE, BEFORE THE NORTHAMPTON CO. TEACHER'S INSTITUTE, Dec. 27, 1877.

My observation during a period of more than eighteen years, both as student and teacher of penmanship, convinces me that in no other common branch, except perhaps in drawing, are teachers generally so poorly qualified to *teach* as in writing. For this reason of qualification, probably, superintendents and school officers are partly at fault, by not requiring any particular standard of skill or qualification in writing on the part of the candidates for teaching. If the law required all applicants for a certificate to be qualified to teach penmanship from the blackboard systematically and scientifically, it would not be long before they would qualify themselves in this study, both by theory and practice, and I feel assured that no teacher, who desires to meet the wants of his pupils in the school-room, would complain if examiners required this of him. It may be argued by some teachers that we have now the very best lithographed copy books, which is, or ought to be sufficient. It is true there are a number of excellent systems of penmanship in general use, but a system of penmanship is too frequently considered merely as a series of copy books, and the fact that copy books are text books, and should be thoroughly understood, is seldom recognized.

Do our youth, by the study of these books, become good penmen? Have educators realized what they expected from their use? Do pupils learn from them the correct method of holding the pen, and proper position of the hand and arm? Do they learn from them the proper position at the desk? Can they learn these from the books as they are in most of our schools? Has any other realized what the finger movement really entitles them to? The finger movement alone, which is almost universally the movement practiced in writing copy books, is not taught by any noted teacher of penmanship except for small children to learn the formation of letters, nor by any rapid imitator in the country. Is it then an advantage for the youth of our schools in learning to write to use a movement exclusively, which they will not practice when they enter upon the duties of an active life?

Movement is the foundation of all good penmanship. Printed copy books are good in their places as helps, to a teacher and should never be looked upon in any other light. No teacher, I am sure, would expect his pupils to become grammarians from merely studying a text book or copying finished sentences, nor mathematicians by copying wrought problems; and no teacher should allow a text book or a copy book to supersede him in his school. His personal supervision and interest are elements of success in any branch, and penmanship is not an exception to this rule. Consider that an easy practical handwriting, suitable for any calling in life is not to be learned by patterning after printed copies of any series of copy books alone; but it is learned either by the skillful advice and instruction of a teacher who understands the art, with a thorough course of practice on movement exercises, or through long experience, either in the coming room or in some office. The style of writing acquired through the use of copy books in our schools is nearly always stiff, cramped and impossible, as any good teacher of the art can tell you. The teacher who simply gives his pupils a printed copy, or pattern before them an engraved chart, and lets them pattern after it, after fifteen or twenty minutes a day at random—sitting in any position they choose and writing whatever movement they can, will never turn out any practical business writers. While it is indeed true that imitation and practice are the chief means by which penmanship is acquired, it is all important for the learner to know how to imitate and how to practice. I feel assured that ten minutes' practice on the true philosophy of motion is of more benefit than ten weeks' constant practice on *Enger* movement.

It is of course not to be expected that the common schools will furnish any finished penman—far from it; for I am well aware that with the multiplicity of branches taught, teachers are unable to do this, even if they were competent; but they ought to do, what teaching they *can*, and teach each pupil under their charge at least an easy, plain hand, or to lay the foundation of good penmanship, so that all may become finished penmen who are willing to give the necessary practice to it. * * * The greatest difficulty, perhaps, in the way of advancement in regard of our public schools, is the indifference of many teachers who do not seem to regard penmanship with the importance it deserves. I have heard some go so far as to say that because Horace Greeley and a few others wrote most wretchedly, bad penmanship should be a mark of greatness. As well might we say that because Edgar A. Poe was an opium eater or Geo. Grant an inveterate smoker, that intoxication and smoking are marks of greatness. Many have an idea that good penmanship is an endowment, that a person cannot be a natural writer or it is useless to attempt to acquire the art. Could we not say with as much propriety, that a person attempting to read or to spell a word? Such ideas are too absurd to have weight with any persons of experience. Some, of course, have more opium and taste than others, but the principles of penmanship are few and simple, the movement exercises are few and any person of ordinary intelligence and five grains of push to a square inch of muscular power can master them in a short time.

A teacher's accomplishments are precisely what he makes them; his success depends largely upon his tact and industry; what too many lack is tenacity of purpose. They seem to think that they must be able to master every branch at a jump or without much labor, or they do not possess the natural ability to acquire it. Perseverance and stick-to-it-iveness are the foundation rocks which sustain all well-directed efforts in any calling, while the drifting sands of indecision lead many a teacher down to failure. Another very evident difficulty in properly teaching writing in our public schools is the selection of poor material. I have seen all sorts of many different kinds of pens used as there were pupils in the school—course, fine, smooth, scratchy, stumpy, rusty—all kinds—teacher and pupils alike indifferent as to their quality. A bad pen in a large unyielding holder, is a sufficient cause of failure in trying to learn to write well, or to any writing of the poor ink that is commonly used. Another fault is that where copy books are used pupils are often allowed to write in too high numbers. Instead of requiring them to thoroughly master the principles and let- ters in low numbers they are allowed to write the higher numbers first. This is bad practice in any school. The teacher who desires to succeed well in teaching this art, must classify his pupils. There should be no more than two classes in any public school, and each member of the same class should be required to write the same copy at the same time; not allow one to write a page here and another there, which is too frequently the case. If a pupil is away from any writing lesson he should communicate with the class on his return and make up the lesson lost some other time at the pleasure of the teacher.

Another great drawback is, that some pupils get in the habit of writing too fast, and this is one of the very worst habits that the teacher has to encounter; and I might say right here that hardly one in a dozen has the correct method of holding the pen. The best plan that I know to teach writing from copy books is, first, select good material, then let the pupil show the proper position at the desk and correct manner of holding the pen; then let the class practice easy movement exercises on blank paper for five or ten minutes; after this let the teacher write the letter or copy on the board, and require some member of the class to copy the letter freely I venture the assertion that his pupils will show more improvement in two weeks than in two months by the ordinary way. I know from experience that this plan can be successfully carried out in any district school—the time allotted to writing may necessarily be short, perhaps not more than twenty minutes; but

if the teacher is alive to the importance of the subject, the highest result in writing will be regarded by the pupils as the most pleasant part of the day, and the teacher will be amply rewarded by the rapid advancement of his pupils.—*National Educator*.

Commercial Schools.

GROWTH AND IMPORTANCE.

The rapid increase of business schools and colleges since 1870, both in number and attendance, shows that they admirably meet a want in education which is in no other way so suitably supplied.

There were in 1870 only twenty-six business colleges in the United States, with 174 instructors and 5,821 students. There are to-day more than 121 business colleges and commercial schools, with at least 600 teachers and 25,000 students.

In the West, the business colleges are largely attended, and rapidly growing in favor, as a means of special education. Illinois has the largest number of these schools of any State, or 41 business colleges; Ohio has 12, and Michigan 8.

The business college in San Francisco is attended by middle-aged people of both sexes, as well as the young, and seems to have caught, in this respect, the true democratic spirit of special education. The business colleges in some other cities are also becoming more and more schools for the people as well as for the young.

A knowledge of the common English branches, or reading, writing and arithmetic, is the only literary preparation necessary to enter the commercial school. The sessions for instruction in the larger schools are held in the morning and evening, on every business day throughout the year. A student may enter upon his studies at any time, and may take a complete course of study, and graduate or only receive instruction in special branches at times that do not interfere with regular business occupations.

The studies that a student may pursue, or from which he may select for special instruction, are, in the best organized schools, penmanship, book-keeping, including mercantile correspondence, bills, invoices, checks, notes, drafts, etc.; bookkeeping and commercial accounts; arithmetic and algebra; navigation, engineering, surveying; architectural and mechanical drawing; English grammar, and the modern languages.

The cost of tuition varies from \$10 to \$300 a year; the highest figure being for the most expensive studies in the full course.

Some of these schools have business departments, in which the students have actual business training, having regularly organized banks, with stockholders, directors, etc., in which deposits are made, checks paid, notes sold, the general business of the bank is carried on by the students, under proper supervision.

The schools meet the wants of a large number of people whose early education has been limited, but who have the purpose and time for self-improvement in leisure not required for daily work. Any lack in business training, in penmanship, arithmetic, book-keeping, may thus be supplied.

We would recommend to young men whose advantages for study have been insufficient for the highest business success, to take such studies as they most need, in the evening sessions of some youth's college or commercial school.—*South's Companion*.

A Game of Life.

BY JOHN C. BARR.

There's a game much in fashion, I think it's called
"Life,"
Though I never have played it for pleasure or care,
Which, when the cards are in certain number,
The players appear to have changed their positions,
And now they are in different lines,
"I think I may venture to go alone!"

While waiting for the game, 'tis the wish of the band,
To play the game of life in the hall;
And to say by the fire, in the first of the hall,
Which, when the cards are in certain number,
The players appear to have changed their positions,
And now they are in different lines,
"I think I may venture to go alone!"

When game calling proclaimed that the world,
In a flash of an eye, was suddenly whirled,
And got into a corner for all of his pains,
But now the value of blessings like these,
"I know for all that,"—was his answering tone,
"For here, like the old, he said, 'go it alone!'"

When Kepler, with intellect piercing afar,
Invented the use of each planet and star;
And Newton, who sought where the laws of life,
Described his learning and blackened his face;
"I can wait," he replied—"till the truth you shall
For he felt in his heart he could 'go it alone!'"

Also for the player who idly depends,
In the struggle of life, upon kindness and friends,
But now the value of blessings like these,
They can never alone for happiness see;
Not content the reward, he ends with a groan,
"His cruelties have left him to 'go it alone!'"

There is something, no doubt, in the hand you may
Hold, health, family, culture, wit, beauty and gold,
But when the cards are in certain number,
And each in his way a most excellent card,
But when the cards are in certain number,
And each in his way a most excellent card,
But when the cards are in certain number,
And each in his way a most excellent card,

Is better you have, whatever the game,
Than to have it, it is in the game;
In the struggle for power or scramble for gold,
Let this be your motto: rely on yourself!
"I can wait," he replied—"till the truth you shall
For he felt in his heart he could 'go it alone!'"

How Steel Pens are Made.

A few weeks since one of our correspondents requested that we should inform the readers of the JOURNAL regarding the process of manufacturing steel pens. Deeming this subject of considerable interest and importance, one, to answer which in a satisfactory manner, required personal observation and information which we at that time did not possess, and then desiring our answer to be both full and reliable, we recently visited the extensive steel pen works of the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co., at Camden, N. J., which is a suburb of Philadelphia. Arriving at the works and announcing ourselves as an editor in pursuit of information in regard to pen-making, we were most courteously received, and conducted by the superintendent through the several departments, and the object and particular process of each carefully explained. We were first shown the steel from which the pens are made; it is of the finest quality, and is imported from Sheffield, England, in sheets five feet long, and one-half inch wide, and one-sixteenth of an inch thick. These sheets are first cut into strips eighteen inches long from two and one-half to three inches wide, they are then packed into iron pots, soldered with clay, air-tight, and placed in a closed furnace called the muffle, and heated sufficiently to remove all temper from the steel, thus softening it sufficiently to admit of its being rolled to the required thickness for the particular pen into which it is to be made. This is done by repeatedly passing cold between powerful rollers worked by steam; when the thickness to the required thickness these strips are from three to four feet long by two to three inches wide; they are then taken to the

CUTTING ROOM

where they are passed rapidly through machines, operated by girls, with such rapidity as to cut from two hundred to two hundred and fifty pen blanks per minute; in this room ten machines are capable of cutting an aggregate of 1,500,000 pens working day of ten hours; allowing 300 working days per year, this would give annually 450,000,000 pens, about ten for each man, woman and child in the United States.

FINISHING ROOM.

The pens are next prepared by side slit. The pivoting is done by a great variety of contrivances in the shape, and forms the barrel-shaped openings to be seen at the back of the pen. The slitting at the sides or edges gives flexibility. Everything here, as in most every other place, is turned out with mathematical accuracy and precision. In this department there are twenty-nine punches, and a woman is

working at each. A good hand will pass one thousand gross per week through her hands. The

MARKING ROOM

we next pass into, and here we must state that before the pens go through this department, they have to go back to the muffle again to be annealed. They are then put into iron boxes which, with the inclosed pens, are inserted in the furnace before named, and when heated sufficiently, are taken out and allowed to cool gradually.

The name of this room itself sufficiently indicates the nature of the operation performed in this department, viz: the name of the makers, the number by which the pen is known and the name of the pen, such as "The Falcon," "School Pen," "True Point," "Easy Writer," etc., is stamped upon them.

There are fifteen of these marking presses to be seen here. These machines are marked by the number of the pens are being put under the marker by hand. It will be seen from the name of one of the brands just given, that they are the makers of the celebrated "Falcon Pen," 048. The sale of this pen alone last year was about two hundred thousand gross.

We were then shown into the

FINISHING DEPARTMENT.

Raising it in a tool room which means bending; hitherto the pens have been flat. Now they are raised or bent into shape by means of presses, to which levers are attached, and which are brought down upon the pens singly. Only one pen is manipulated at a time. This is the case in each department and at every operation. Here we counted twenty-five of these presses. Again the pens have to be pulled in the muffle, which may now be called the FINISHING DEPARTMENT, where they are put into sheet-iron barrels, and under each barrel is a slow fire. They are then made to revolve by turning a handle, while at the open end of each barrel a workman stands with a spoon about four feet long, which he inserts from time to time, taking out a few of the pens to see that the process is going on satisfactorily, and to enable him to take them out at the right moment.

Now we come to the

GRINDING SHOP,

where the pens are put into galvanized iron barrels with saw-dust, and, made to revolve until they become bright. Then we go to the

GRINDING

branch of this establishment. Here the pens are first ground straight or lengthwise, and also across. The object of the first annual process is to assist the flow of the ink, and of the second to retard or hold it back; thus an equilibrium is established, and the ink flows just as the writer uses the pen. This grinding is operated on emery wheels, of which there are fifty in this department. Our conductor now introduces us into the

SLITTING WORKSHOP,

where there are twenty-five punches, which perform the operation of making the slit at the point of the pen. When we consider that the pen comes almost to a point, the task, as it were, is no longer whatever for the slightest deviation from the centre, and reflect also that the operation has to be performed with the greatest possible rapidity, our readers will see how perfect the machinery must be which is used for this work, and how skillful and expert the operators in the performance of their duty.

Our next visit is to the

EXAMINING DEPARTMENT.

Here there are from twenty to twenty-five girls at work, who may be termed experts, whose business it is to examine each pen singly. They take up a pen with each hand, try the points and examine the grinding, stamping, marking, finish, temper and general appearance. Indeed

there are from twelve to fifteen classes of pens which are thrown out for as many reasons, and such faults and blemishes are noted with such certainty that each examiner will sort 100 gross per day. Our guide next takes us into the

BROSSING AND VARNISHING DEPARTMENT.

The object of varnishing is to prevent rust, and impart a fine gloss and finish. For this purpose the pens are put into a perforated vessel, dipped into the varnish, then put into a swiger, in which they are made to revolve rapidly to throw off the superfluous varnish, which also partially dries them; this process is continued by shaking them in a muffle; then they are baked for four or five minutes, to dry off all the remaining moisture. They are now ready for the

BOXING ROOM,

where they are weighed off into grosses. The first gross being counted, and the rest weighed off with the counted gross as a balance, and with as much care as if they were gold. They are now ready to be put into boxes, each of which also contains a gross, and which are too well known in the market to need description here. Over every department through which we passed there was an experienced foreman, who is thoroughly skilled, is so adept at the work, and who sees that everything proceeds with order, accuracy and precision.

Most people have doubtless heard of the fine processes through which a pin has to pass in its manufacture; here, however, each pen passes through from fifteen to twenty-five distinct operations, according to style, quality and finish. The greater portion of the pens here manufactured, being of a very fine quality, pass through from twenty-two to twenty-five operations. The Esterbrook Steel Pen Co. make over 150 different styles of pens, and have in their display from 250 to 300 kinds, mostly of the best quality, being especially light, is peculiarly favorable for such work.

The goods they produce are of acknowledged excellence, equal to the best English makers. They are sent all over the United States, also to Canada, South America, Mexico, Cuba, and many other places. Some of them have been forwarded to England.

So well is the standard and unvarying excellence of the pens known and acknowledged that our general as well as State governments invariably require these pens to be specified in their contracts for stationery, etc. Our public schools and corporations in the same way acknowledge their undeviating excellence.

We felt abundantly paid for our visit to these works. The cleanliness, order, comfort, convenience, the marked design and adaptability of everything, was striking and extraordinary, and to do high honor to American manufacturing skill and enterprise.

Shell and Substance.

Many good people have a queer way of seizing the shell of wit without noticing the lack of substance. The red pith and marrow of wisdom are easily counterfeited with empty words, which is not at all difficult to pass off upon nice in two for profound thought. A great many of the maxims of trade, that pass current every day, are of this kind. If sifted down, will be found either to have embodied a linking fallacy from the beginning or to have been perverted from their original intent to something not only entirely different, but essentially false. Some of these words abound mischievously with the unthinking; others are only laughable. Nothing, for instance, can be more ludicrous than the favorite notions of teachers of grammar. A man, however, is capable to make their copy-books as elegant as possible—a most laudable endeavor; for the annoyance, vexation and error that arise from bad penmanship are incalculable. But the reason which he assigns for

it, and which of course sounds very poetic and very just to him, is curious. Across the top of the blackboard, with plentiful flourishes and mid-sized capitals, he inscribes this legend:

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

The pen certainly is mightier than the sword, but when Bulwer wrote the line he had no special reference to calligraphy. The pen that makes the neatest cross tracks, if they are legible, is just as mighty as if it rivalled the luxurious curves and dashes of the burin. And, by the way, this quotation calls to mind the curious way in which things sometimes outgrow their symbols. We never think of typifying military power except by the bayonet and the sword; though every soldier knows that in modern warfare both the sword and the bayonet are comparatively harmless and useless. Again, you shall see, among exhibited specimens of penmanship, on a finely-ruled scroll, which perhaps is put into the mouth of a rather fat eagle, some such quotation as this:

"One ink-drop on a solitary thought hath moved the minds of millions."

The truth of the sentiment is not to be questioned. But in order to move the million minds it is not at all necessary to spend any portion of the drop in leaves flourishes or superfluous hair-line spirals. Indeed, the less of these the better. Probably not one of the thoughts that has moved the world was originally written in what a professor of penmanship would call elegant hand-writing. Somebody has said that it is no particular credit to a man to write a legible hand, but in a great shame not to. Whoever succeeds in making people write so that it can be read easily, is engaged in a most laudable enterprise.

We have thus enlarged upon the subject of modern penmanship merely to illustrate our opening sentences, which have a much wider application than to those who not only think the pen is mightier than the sword but believe that pen is mightiest which makes the most flourishes and puts the most capital letters in places where prosody forbids them.

The following is the Chinese version of Mary and her lamb:

Was gel meine Moll und lamb,
Thes all same white snow,
Evel place Moll gut winks,
Sichs long long long long.

We heard a sort of Erin trying to surround Mary and her little lamb the other day, and this was the way we understood it:

Begorry, Mary had a little sheep,

And the wool was white as snow;

And wherever Mary would her lambs go,

The young sheep would follow her faithfully.

—Concise English Guide.

So celebrated a poem should have a French version:

La petite Marie had a jeune mouton,

Et son wool was blanche as ne snow;

And wherever Marie would Marie's mouton go,

Le jeune mouton was sure to go.

—L'opinion of the Stomach of the Advocate.

Oui, monsieur; you must see very large imagination; mais comment est this, pour Deusbe:

Der Mary had got en kledde schaf,

Mit wool just like some wool;

Und aller bleibe dolly Marie's schaf best,

Das schaf go like en foot.

—Blackneck Republican.

While "Our Special" at the Berlin Congress was reading the above Dorthschaff, was being looking over his shoulder, made the remark: "that he knew a man who could beat poetry, and not half a try." By request of our representative he requested his brother diplomat to Schenck of the Russian version, which we have had called at great expense, and here present to our readers:

Myrskysh had a little lambarokshi,

Whose breezy-wool was as whitewash as en snow;

And wherever dolly Marie's lambarokshi went,

The lambarokshi was sure to lamgietkietkietkietkiet.

Napoleon once entered a cathedral and saw twelve silver statues. "What are those?" asked the ignorance of the twelve Apostles, "he replied, 'Well, that is the great statue,' 'take them down, melt them, and come into into money, and let them go about doing good, as their Master did.'"

The Quail.

BY PAUL PATTON.

O'er earth's wild waste a bird of wonder flew—
All gold and silver about the gliding blue!

Could such a vision, fair and true, and grand,
Pass unremembered or the waiting land?

Should wings so white shed sunlight on the sea,
Fill on forever, and forgotten be?

Nay, not for this the beautiful bird went forth—
A quail feather fluttered to the earth!

Then shimmering bands arose from daisied white,
While shining marvels sprang from noble birds.

Far over seas the glorious wonder spread,
While we heavenly bright that birds' wings tread!

And as the sunbeams came from hill to hill,
To spread the story of the quail's flight!

Till all the world was filled with joyous light,
And fluttering with Triton's winged pages white!

Attending the Convention.

The many number of the *Penman's Help*, in its first edition, announces what purports to be the sentiments of penmen concerning the convention, namely, that many favor it, and that others regard it with distrust on account of the element of selfishness that will surely be manifested to the disgust of everybody. I do not believe that sentiment exists to any extent worthy of mention, and were not its expression found in a representative paper it would in no wise be worthy of notice.

The profession of penmanship has grown a little too broad in its scope, and the field is too thoroughly occupied for an unworthy element of that sort to find entrance. The day has gone when the recognized penman was an expert at card-writing and flaming advertisements, and knowing as little of anything else as possible; his manners and egotism were rife among that class where we will gladly let rest in oblivion. The question now asked of a penman is: "Can you teach our boys and girls how to write? Are you acquainted with all the different recognized departments of your profession? Have you sufficient brains to properly impart instruction? Is your moral character such as to make you a fit preceptor of young men and women?" It has come to pass that egotism in any branch of education is unmistakable evidence of stupidity. I pity that penman or teacher of any commercial branch, who fancies he has attained the acme of his profession, and that he cannot learn anything at the coming convention. His mental condition is certainly depreciable. If I understand the motives of this proposed convention, and the single element of undue selfishness is yet open to the view of mental perception of any one; and from what we know of the character of the committee, we can unqualifiably assert that the programme and proceedings of the convention will not be in the special interests of any penman, college or college, in any sense whatever, but they will be in the general interests of every college and penman in the United States and Canada. Now it is possible to make that convention a grand educational success, but the responsibility of making it such rests upon every business-college teacher and penman in the country. It is not to be a convention of fifty teachers, but a convention of at least three hundred and fifty of the wise, practical, earnest teachers of the whole country, with the fervor of educational fire. Let no one go into that convention expecting to be a "wall flower." Every teacher in attendance will be expected as certainly to do his duty in helping on the interests of the convention, as were Lord Nelson's sailors in fighting for England at Trafalgar; and pray, let us have nothing further of jealousy among penmen, and obduracy in according to others the more than their requirements demand. Leave out these despicable demands from mention in the profession.

I should not hesitate to advise a young teacher of commercial branches, just starting out, to borrow from fifty to seventy-five dollars, if necessary, for the purpose of attending the convention. I believe

the importance of the occasion would warrant it. I believe it also to be of the utmost importance that every business-college manager shall be present with all his teachers. Commercial colleges have been proposing for a score of years; but it has never yet been demonstrated that there is sufficient substance in them to create a cohesive force necessary for a fully developed organism. Let it be shown once for all, at this time, that they are a vital force in the system of education, or organize any other branch, and an eminent exemplification of the practical requirements of the present age.

Teachers can help very materially in advertising the movement by writing up notices for the local papers. They can aid the committee of arrangements also by sending in names of teachers of commercial branches, according to request.

The time is past when the commercial course consisted of a few sets of bookkeeping to be completed in from "eight to twelve weeks," and when the term Penman was applied too often to an unprincipled scoundrel whose chief purpose was to get money without giving any sort of equivalent in tuition. The day is approaching when the penman's chair shall be found in the seminary everywhere, in business colleges, normal and public schools, and where the word penman, without exception, shall be a synonym for scholar and gentleman; when the business course shall require two years of hard disciplinary study, and every feature of the course shall be clean-cut, comprehensive and accurate in all its details; and the convention will serve to hasten that day.

L. L. S.

Reading Manuscript.

Among the school books used in France is one little known in this country, consisting of *fac-similes* of letters written by famous men, eminent people, &c. intended to teach children the art of reading, writing, of which there is almost universal ignorance in America. Every variety of hand is selected, beginning with the best, and gradually proceeding to the scrawls which puzzle printers and "blind-lads'" men in post-offices. We cut this scrap from an exchange newspaper, and suppose, without knowing it, that the fact is as therein stated. It puts us in mind of a proposition made by an intelligent friend, about a year ago, to prepare and publish a similar work for the schools of this country, coupled with the doubtfully complimentary request that we ourselves—personally, not editorially—should furnish the copy for the "scrawl" part of the work. Since then we have heard nothing of the project, though always ready and every day improving in ability to do our portion of the labor, in fact rejoicing at the very idea of our handwriting being for once in demand.

But seriously, the French have got the start of us in this matter; and the sooner our children are taught to read manuscript, as a part of their education, the better. Whether this should be done by the use of a book of *fac-similes*, or of the "scrawls" (in all cases, as it should be) beautiful calligraphy, or, then, that of others, down to the specimen of which could be furnished by lawyers and

editors in the vicinity, we are not prepared to say. We commend the matter to the serious attention of teachers, with the suggestion, that as one means of acquiring the power to read manuscript with the sure facility and expression as print, the pupils should be caused to read aloud and to the whole school, each other's compositions and exercises.

How often is an audience or a company pained by the garbled rendering of some interesting written document, when, if properly delivered, justice would be done to the writer and interest and information given to the hearers? Instead of this, the bungling reader not only distorts and misreads words, but, taking advantage of a supposed license, makes a real impression in such cases, he interpolates some unseasonable witticisms of his own, or seeks to cover his own ignorance by remarks on the handwriting, which is probably better than his own.

But the worst of it is, that even in the case of hand-writing which is perfectly legible, the reader, for the person who reads it aloud, to put on the sing-song, brook-rip-and-bump style which is supposed to be proper to the reading of manuscript as a good rendering of the thought is to printed matter. Herein is doubtless displayed—ignorance of the properties of the occasion, and ignorance of a very easily acquired accomplishment—that reading manuscript in the same manner as print.

Amongst teachers especially, the habit of properly reading manuscript should be cultivated. They are supposed to be the most learned persons in many communities, and as much as they are called on in public as well as in private, to read letters, reports and other written documents, and they ought to be able to do so, in most cases, without hesitation. It is true that every writer has his own peculiar

Keep on Trying.

To no use bawling
Our wails of distress,
And all manner of
Our tears of sorrow,
Till that is heard!
Will struggle through;
But that is fearful
Is fated to fail.

Then give over sighing,
And let us be
But still keep on trying,
And try to be
For courage is ever
The best of us,
And every endeavor
Must fail when hope dies.

Gems from Our Scrap Book.

Bees are frust; words are but leaves.

As a man thinks in his heart, so he is.

Good manners are a part of good morals.

The example of the good is visible philosophy.

Practise courtesy and industry, and success is yours.

Man may bend to virtue but virtue cannot bend to man.

Kindness is the high tide of the soul's mobility.

Our secret of happiness is discovering beauty everywhere.

Sow good thoughts and you will reap good actions.

Golden Sands.

Behave in a mirror in which every one shows his image—*Goethe*.

All is but lip wisdom which wants experience.

Men, like books, have each one a blank—childhood and old age alike.

The true way of forgetting one's own troubles is to select those of others.

Charity is the rarest as it is the most attractive trait of Christian character.

The sunbath is a life made up of very little hours that are bright at the end.

Have one settled purpose in life, and if it be honorable it will bring you reward.

He who looks for good and looks for the good finds the good and gathers the good.

Politeness is like an air cushion. If there is nothing in it, it causes our Jolts wonderfully.

No cord or cable can draw so strong a bond so fast as love can do with only a twinkle of the eye.

The Irishman has a proverb, that, while one devil may tempt the teller, a thousand drive the drone.

The way to glory is through the palace; to fortune through the contest, to victory through the desert.

All nature is but art unknown to thee,

All chance, direction which these cannot see.

—*Keats*.

Virtue does not give talent, but it supplies the place of it.

Talents without virtue give virtue no supply the place of it.

I don't like to talk much with people who always agree with me. It is amusing to converse with an echo a little while, but soon soon it is—*Carlyle*.

No great man or woman has ever been reared to great usefulness and lasting distinction who was not schooled by adversity. Noble deeds are never done in the calm sunshine of summer's light.

The great art of conversation consists in not saying anything any one, it speaking only of things that we know, in conversing with others only on subjects which may interest them.—*Vanclay Dap*.

If you do right you and your soul can sit down together, and each will feel happy in the society of the other; but if you do wrong them when your soul and you are alone together your soul feels that it is in bad company, and tells you so.

When misfortune happens to such as dissent from us in matters of religion, we call them judgments; when to those of our own sect, we call them trials; when to persons whose views we distinguish, we are content to attribute them to the settled course of things.—*Shenstone*.

There is a Russian proverb which says that misfortune is a next door neighbor which it will generally be found that men who are constantly lamenting their all are only reaping the consequences of their mismanagement, imprudence or want of application.—*Steuart*.

Now what is in other people's regards; what not for that which you are not, but earnestly desire to be the best of what you are. Endeavor your best to be perfect yourself where you are. One man has said the crosses you may encounter. This is the leading principle and the least understood, in a good life.

—*Dr. F. S. Bates*.

The criterion by which we judge others is apt to be more rigid than that which we wish ourselves to be. We are often kinder to another in all ways except when we look at our neighbors, but wholly shut or partly closed when we look at our own lives. We may not be willing to do a positive wrong, but we are quite ready to do our peculiarities through the lag end of the telescope, though we are sure to see the misfortune when we look at our own.

Our morality is too apt to be governed by our opportunities. It is never right to take what we can't get hold of, and under such circumstances, we see our duty very plainly. But when things are within reach, the ordinary conscience takes a quiet dose of misanthropy.

—*After that, does not hold itself responsible for what happens. Discretion is of three kinds: gray, black, and white; but of gray, and ripe ones, too; but there's danger. "Big dogs" say; awful big dogs. "Then, Bob, come away; these dogs don't belong to us."*



THE ABOVE CUT WAS ENGRAVED FROM A FLOURISH BY JOHN H. WILLIAMS, AND LOANED FOR PUBLICATION IN THE JOURNAL BY PROF. S. F. YACKARD.

harities, but in most cases these are not very formidable; and a hasty glance at the document before beginning, will generally afford to enable the reader to perform his task to the satisfaction of all.—*Pein. School Journal*.

PRIVATE FORTUNES OF SOME OF THE NOTED PERSONAGES OF ANCIENT TIMES.—Cromwell possessed a fortune of \$17,000,000; Seneca, the philosopher, \$12,500,000; Lantulus, a scowbayer, \$17,500,000; Tiberius, at his death, left \$118,125,000, which Caligula spent in less than twelve months.

The Journal as a Medium of Advertising.

The present large circulation of the *JOURNAL*, teaching, as it does, a very large majority of all the teachers of writing and bookkeeping in the country, renders it a most effective medium for advertising books, merchandise and materials desired in these professions.

Teachers seeking situations, and persons desiring to employ teachers will find the columns of the *JOURNAL* an effective medium.

The fact that no advertisement is in line with the objects of the *JOURNAL* is so limited, and quite a limited number of others are desired, renders it doubly valuable to the few who do advertise.



Published Monthly at \$1.00 per Year.

P. T. AMES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,
205 Broadway, New York.Single copies of JOURNAL and on receipt of fee
terms, specimen copies furnished at agents' cost.

ADVERTISING RATES:

	1 month	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year
1 Column	\$15.00	\$37.50	\$65.00	\$120.00
" 2 "	9.00	20.00	35.00	60.00
" 3 "	6.00	13.50	23.00	40.00
1 Inch (12 lines)	1.00	2.25	3.95	6.50
3 Lines, 24 words	.25	.75	1.25	2.00

Advertisements for one and three months, payable in advance; for six months and one year, payable quarterly in advance. No deviation from the above rates. Reading matter, 20 cents per line.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

We hope to make the JOURNAL, an interesting and attractive to the penman or teacher who sees it can without either his subscription or a good word; we want them to do more for us than that. We will send them to the teacher, a copy of either of the following publications, or therefor offer the following:

PREMIUMS.

To every subscriber, until further notice, we will send a copy of the John D. Williams' master-piece, 12x16 inches in size.
To every person sending their own and another name as subscribers, including \$2, we will mail to each the JOURNAL one year, and forward by return of the post, a copy of either of the following publications, or therefor offer the following:

1. The Continental Picture of Progress, 20x26 in. in size.
2. The Penman's Art Journal, 12x16 in. in size.
3. The Marriage Certificate, 12x16 in. in size.
4. The Family Record, 12x16 in. in size.
5. The Penman's Art Journal, 12x16 in. in size.
6. The Penman's Art Journal, 12x16 in. in size.

For three names and \$3 we will forward the large Continental Picture, size 20x26 inches, retail for \$2.

For five names and \$5 we will forward a copy of Williams' Penman's Guide, retail for \$2.50.

For twelve subscribers and \$12, we will send a copy of Ames' Compendium of Commercial Penmanship, price \$5. The same bound in gilt will be sent for eighteen subscribers and \$18, price \$7.50.

For twelve names and \$12, we will forward a copy of Williams' Penman's Guide of Penmanship, retail for \$5.

All communications designed for The Penman's Art Journal, should be addressed to the office of Ames' Compendium, 205 Broadway, New York.

The JOURNAL will be sent to any subscriber on the first of each month. Material designed for the JOURNAL must be received on or before the twentieth.

Remittances should be by post-office order or by registered letter. Money inclosed in letter is not sent at our risk. Address

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL,
205 Broadway, New York.

Give your name and address very distinctly.

NEW YORK, JULY, 1878.

Who Should Take the Journal.

1st. Every teacher of writing in any institution. To such it will ever convey fresh thoughts and information which will add to their ability to instruct and instruct their pupils and to their own popularity and success. A dollar's worth of information to the teacher is very small.

2d. Every pupil seeking to obtain a good practical knowledge of any department of writing, either with or without the personal aid of a teacher. If receiving instruction, it will assist them to remember and profit more fully thereby and inspire them to greater diligence and success.

3d. Every parent who has children in whom they would awaken an interest in writing, or stimulate and encourage an existing interest to more rapid progress and certain success, will find the JOURNAL the most certain and economical means for its accomplishment.

4th. Every school officer in the United States should read the JOURNAL; it has to do with and will ably trust upon an important branch of education—one which has been greatly neglected in our public schools both by teachers and school officers. It will enlighten and stimulate them to a better performance of their professional duties.

5th. Every clerk or young man who is seeking to gain a livelihood by the use of the pen, either as a writer or an accountant, such cannot fail to profit by the great fund of information pertaining not alone to writing but other kindred subjects.

6th. Every friend of educational improvement and progress should subscribe for and correspond with the JOURNAL, and thus help to make what we shall ever strive to do—a grand medium for the best thought and information pertaining not alone to writing, but all departments of commercial education.

Business Colleges and the Journal.

It is the aim, and has been the effort of the JOURNAL to commend and advance the interests of all worthy business colleges and teachers of writing. This intention and effort on our part has, in the main, been observed, appreciated and liberally rewarded by the earnest and successful aid rendered to the JOURNAL. Fully one-half of all its subscribers have come through business colleges—from among their teachers, pupils and friends. Indeed, there are very few commercial colleges from which have not come large clubs of subscribers. Their proprietors have been sufficiently desirous of us that the circulation of the JOURNAL would tend to create an interest in writing and business education and a desire for facilities for greater advancement, when the commercial college will be the most natural place for them to go. Yet to our great surprise, a few days since we received a letter, containing the names of a large club, from a teacher of penmanship in a western business college, in which he says: "Please address all communications to me at the circulating house, because Prof. —, the proprietor of the college, seems opposed to the circulation of the JOURNAL among the students."

Now, as we said before, we are friendly to business colleges and their managers. We therefore withhold the name of this gentleman, lest the possession of such sagacity and liberality should be received as qualification of a teacher and manager, which, made public, might attract students to his rooms in such overwhelming numbers as to become burdensome and ruinous.

It Would Surprise

The many honest, whole-souled subscribers to the JOURNAL to be present and observe, for a short period of time, the enormous number and varied character of the communications addressed to us through the mail.

One appreciative but economical young man writes on a postal card: "I am very much interested in the copies of the JOURNAL, which you have so kindly sent me. It is certainly the best penman's paper I have ever seen, and I wish you success. I hope you will continue to mail me an occasional copy. Please tell me through your columns what you think of my writing." Ans. We think it a fine (specimen) effort to sponage valuable time. We are quite in the line (that he may read our answer) another postal card to this writer, reading this: "Please mail to my address the July number of your excellent JOURNAL."

On another postal card we read: "MISTER EDITOR

"I am a farmer boy and never had any teacher in writn excepting in a district school. I see in a copy of your penman's paper that you tell people what you think of their writin'. please be so kind as to tell me in your next what you think of mine for a boy of only sixteen."

"P. S.—I expect to subscribe for the JOURNAL in a few months."

"Don't wait. We advise you to do so at once. It will improve your writing, which is already good."

Another postal card, reads thus:

"DEAR SIR—I have been told that you execute splendid specimens of penmanship. I should be pleased to see a few specimens of your writing. I should like a few specimens of cards, and a flourish

card, also please mail to my address a copy of your interesting paper for June. I have seen most of the numbers and would be happy to see that."

Now we are naturally benevolent, and nothing, except getting paid for service rendered, delights us more than bestowing happiness upon others, certainly upon a friend of the JOURNAL; but why not enclose one dollar on each subscription? We will mail the JOURNAL and be mutually happy. Try it, please.

Another correspondent covers three entire pages of foolscap with a biographical sketch of himself, adding truthfully, no doubt: "I should be happy to read this in the columns of your beautiful JOURNAL—" but since in all probability his happiness would be greatly exceeded by our unhappiness, we beg to decline. The writer of another postal card, a stranger to us, evidently has perfect confidence in himself, for he says: "Please forward to my address one copy of Ames' Compendium of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship, and I will remit on receipt of the same. I have heard it was a very fine work." So it is; so fine and expensive that we must decline to mail it, especially to strangers, on an order by postal card. Remt \$3.00 and you will have the pleasure of receiving a copy by return mail.

The writer of no one of the foregoing communications, which are only a few among hundreds similar, is a subscriber to the JOURNAL, nor have they even enclosed stamps to pay the postage on favors which they have the presumption to ask from us gratuitously. Nearly all admire the JOURNAL, and wish it as success; but how, pray, can we be obtained on the basis of giving value and paying our own postage for nothing? Will they please try it by mailing us just a dollar or two gratuitously? Thus they can test the matter on their own basis—simply do as they would be done by. We will merely beat the test.

We doubt not that many of the writers of such communications are conscientious and honest, but they are inexperienced or thoughtless regarding the equities of business, while others, we hope few, are knavish and mean, deliberately seeking to obtain value by check and device. The former, we trust, will find in this article a profitable lesson; the latter are a species of human vultures, upon whom good advice is wasted and from whom there seems to be no escape.

Our advice to both classes is that they curry the practice of their penible ideas of economy a little further, and save their postal cards, for in future such communications will pass unnoticed directly to our trash basket.

Penman's Convention.

All teachers or authors of writing or any of the commercial branches who have not had a circular of invitation to the convention and a copy of the programme, are respectfully requested by the committee to at once apply for the same by addressing a card to William Allen Miller, Chairman of Committee, Packard's Business College, 805 Broadway, New York. It is the earnest wish of all who receive and respond to the invitation; let there be an attendance which for numbers and ability shall do honor to the profession.

An outline of the proceeding and report of the committee will be found in another column. We might add that the prospects for a large gathering of the live workmen of the profession is promising, even more so than we dared anticipate at the outset. Many who, owing to distance, or other causes, cannot attend, express the warmest interest in the success of the convention, and are anxious to see the results published in some convenient form, for reference and study—and offering to pay a portion of any necessary expense.

The promise to attend, of such pioneers as R. M. Bartlett, Hoo. Ira Mayhew,

Jonathan Jones, and a score of others, is ominous of the wide-spread interest which has been awakened in this the first penman's convention ever held in this or perhaps any other country.

Agents Wanted

In every town in the United States and Canada to solicit subscriptions to the JOURNAL, we wish to be assured to offer the most liberal inducements. Notwithstanding our large list, there are still thousands of teachers, pupils and persons interested in penmanship who would readily subscribe for the JOURNAL were it properly presented and their subscriptions solicited. We are determined, if possible, to increase the number of subscribers to 50,000 before the close of the present volume, and why not? That would be a noble achievement, and such most office in the United States and Canada. Can there be any doubt that there is an average of one person to each post office who would be sufficiently interested in penmanship to subscribe for the JOURNAL were it properly brought to his notice. We think not?

But how are they to be secured, is the question; we propose to make the effort through our present subscribers; each has to do but little to help us to our 50,000. As an inducement, we have enclosed in a circular a most liberal system of cash premiums, which will mail on application to any person who wishes to act as our agent.

Co-operative Life Insurance.

Few institutions are founded for more worthy and benevolent purpose, or, when honestly and economically conducted, capable of bestowing greater benefit upon mankind than these. Most persons will concede this as a fact. Yet in the few years, through the failures and impositions of Life Insurance Companies, multitudes are standing aloof from such institutions. Confidence has been weakened or utterly destroyed in their security and integrity. There can be no question, that a plan of life insurance, which secures to the insured the fullest benefit of all money paid, by deducting the minimum for the necessary expense of running the business, is worthy of commendation.

Several such associations have been recently organized among the various trades, professions and occupations. The plan is mutual and equitable, and is this: Several members of a trade or profession mutually agree to pay an initiatory and annual fee of \$2 or \$5, then at the death of any member, pay to his representative \$2 or \$5 each. This method insures the payment of the largest sum possible for the expenditure. Losses are paid promptly from the fund accumulated from entry fees and annual dues, or by an advance assessment collected from each member at the time of joining the association. On this plan there is no complicated and expensive machinery or a custody of accumulated millions which tempt alike to extravagance and fraud. From the very nature of the plan there can be no reserve capital beyond a few thousand dollars necessary to meet promptly all losses as they occur, and thus prevent delay from collection of assessments. The economy of this plan is at once apparent, and its security is in the fact that there is no inducement or opportunity for robbery.

An association has recently been formed in this city, and incorporated under the title of "The Mutual Benefit Association of New York," which seems to embody all the excellent features of this plan.

Classes are formed among the various trades and professions. The membership of each class is limited to 500. Persons between the ages of 18 and 45 years having passed a proper medical examination, are admitted by paying \$5 and agreeing to pay the same annually and on the death

of any member. When the class is full the sum paid in case of death is \$2.50, and proportionate when not full. We shall endeavor to give a more full account of the workings and advantages of this plan in some future issue.

Joint Stock Company Book-keeping.

We have received a copy of Johnson's *Joint Stock Company Book-keeping*, published by S. G. Beatty & Co., proprietors of the Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont. This is a practical work of eighty octavo pages, and is a concise and complete guide in the method of forming joint stock companies and for keeping the business records of the same. It will be found not only a valuable text-book for those teaching book-keeping, but an invaluable hand-book to persons having charge of the organization or keeping the accounts of joint stock companies. The work is advertised in another column.

A New Rolling Pen.

We invite attention to Gibbure's rolling pen, advertised in another column by the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co., 26 John street. This pen will be of special service to accountants, pupils in business colleges and draftsmen. It gives a firm and uniform line, which cannot be varied, like a line from a common pen, by the degree of pressure. It possesses genuine merit and only needs to be used to be appreciated.

Not Responsible.

It should be distinctly understood that the editor of the JOURNAL is not to be held as indorsing anything outside of its editorial columns. All communications, not objectionable in their character or devoid of interest or merit, are received and published; and if any person differs, the columns are equally open to him to say so and tell why.

Correction.

In our June number we stated that Jos. M. Vincent was teaching writing at the Los Angeles, Cal., Business College, which was not correct; he is not engaged as a teacher, but characterizes himself as an admirer of penmanship. We accuse him of being a very skillful writer.

The Penological Journal.

We invite attention to the advertisement in another column of this interesting and valuable publication. It treats ably upon subjects of vital importance to everybody. We take pleasure in commending it.

Business College Items.

Detweiler and Magee, proprietors of the Toledo, O., Business College, have just issued an attractive prospectus for 1878.

Hend's College Journal (San Francisco, Cal.), for 1878, has been received. It is got up in good style, and is published monthly for \$1.00 per year.

H. C. Clark, proprietor of the Forrest City Business College, Rockford, Ill., has just issued his college Journal for 1878. It is edited with ability, well printed, and is in every way readable.

D. L. Musselman, proprietor of the Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., has just issued his college journal for 1878. It is one of the most attractive and readable college papers we have received.

The B. S. and Chalmers Business College, Brooklyn, closed for a vacation with interesting public exercises. Twenty-five diplomas were awarded, and addresses made by the teachers. The college has been unusually prosperous during the past year.

The twelfth annual commencement of the Specerian Business College, Washington, D. C., occurred on May 28th, upon which occasion twenty-eight diplomas were awarded to July and September graduates. Under the able management of Prof. H. C. Spencer, the Washington college has

none an enviable reputation, and is enjoying a good degree of well-deserved prosperity.

Promoted.

Miss Norma L. Eltinge, graduate and teacher of Packard's Business College, of this city, and recently accounted for in the *North American Review*, was married on Wednesday, June 26, to Mr. Arthur Cooper, an attaché of A. S. Barnes & Co.'s publishing house.

Mr. Cooper is to be congratulated upon his good fortune. Comparatively few young men in these days have the grace to discern the true gold in a woman's character, and fewer young ladies have the practical good sense to accommodate for the married state the wealth of self-dependence. The circumstances of the case, and our duty to the readers of this journal, require all this to be said.



L. S. Preston spends the summer at Saratoga, where he will favor the "chit" with cards written in style, most beautiful.

G. B. Smith, who has just given a course of writing lessons in the Canaan, N. H., public school, receives a highly complimentary notice in the *Amherst Record*.

A REMARKABLE REPORT.—Capt. Tyler, a teacher of penmanship in our public schools,

specimen of pen-drawing was shown to the Institute, executed by Miss Nellie Carter, a pupil of Mr. Muller's.



O. J. Hill, Dryden, N. Y., sends specimens of writing and flourishing which are very creditable.

S. Moody, East Charleston, Vt., incloses in a well written letter, several superior specimens of plain and floridish cards.

F. O. Young, Camden, Me., sends a few lines of elegant writing, and two superior specimens of off-hand flourishing.

J. H. Crouse, Memphis, N. Y., favors us with a very elaborately floridish first specimen and some very gracefully written cards.

C. W. Rice, Marysville, Ohio, aged seventeen years, sends a very handsomely written letter, and incloses his photograph for our collection.

P. L. Saum, Burlington, forwards a most elegant specimen of flourishing which we anticipated presenting in the JOURNAL, but the lines proved too delicate for reproduction.

Chas. D. Bigelow, Springfield, N. Y., writes a letter in masterly style and incloses a very gracefully executed specimen of flourishing and some specimens of card writing.

J. E. Soule, Philadelphia, Pa., favors us with three photographic copies of engraved resolutions recently executed by him. They

Answers to



S. G. I., Rushford, Minn.—We have no information regarding Mr. Mather. Your writing is very free and graceful. It has too many superfluous for business, your loops especially are too long and full.

C. F. D., Latrobe, Pa.—While executing specimens of flourishing it is customary and advisable to turn the paper, to suit the angle of your lines, rather than endeavor to change the position of pen and hand.

H. M. T., Bridgetown, N. J.—Your writings easy, graceful and sufficiently correct for business purposes, but it lacks precision necessary for teaching, which you could soon acquire by careful practice from and study of correct copies.

E. B. F., Boston, Mass.—The best method to learn how to make good figures is to procure a good copy of them and study and practice the same carefully. Figures should be made light and uniform, in shade and size. A good form will be found in another column on our sheet of copy slips sent for ten cents.

F. C., Lowell, Mass., submits two styles of his writing, one in a light, accurate hand a writing-master's style; another written with a coarse pen in a rapid easy professional style, and asks our advice relative to which is best for him to adopt. This depends materially upon what use he is to make of his writing. If, as a teacher or professional penman, the correct, delicate professional hand will be best; if for business purposes the latter style is most decidedly



are superb specimens of penmanship, and evince great artistic skill.

J. Q. Overman, who has just completed a course of lessons in writing with J. McBride, sends a handsomely written letter in which he incloses several well-written slips. The specimens are very creditable to both teacher and pupil.

W. L. White, Principal of White's Business College, Portland, Oregon, favors us with his portraits and sends most elegant specimens of writing. The cards which he incloses are exquisite; we have received none finer.

A. N. Palmer, a pupil at Gaskell's Business College, Manchester, N. H., sends some very creditable specimens of writing, flourishing and card marking. Master Palmer is evidently a promising candidate for distinction among the "Knights of the Quill."

M. C. Blackman, Worcester, Mass., forwards several sheets of off-hand flourishing which are skillful in design, and executed in the most masterly manner. We have rarely seen them excelled in either respect. They will constitute one of our most attractive pages in our specimen book.

In a report of Yuba County Teachers' Association, the *Marguerite Appeal* says: Mrs. A. L. Miller delivered a very interesting and entertaining lecture on penmanship, in which she told the teachers how to impart instruction in this particular branch in a popular and see that the pen is held correctly, and not omit to give due attention to the hand and arm movements in writing. A fine

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Irish McKee, teacher of penmanship at Oberlin (Ohio) College, writes a beautiful letter, and incloses some remarkably fine specimens of muscular and whole-arm writing. The specimens are well worthy of a place in the JOURNAL, but owing to delicacy of the lines it is not possible to photo-engrave them.

the best. The same writer asks why it is that pupils at commercial colleges and elsewhere do not acquire a practical business hand. This question is fully answered in No. 12, Vol. 1 of the JOURNAL, in an article entitled: "Can a pupil learn to write well by rapid practice?"

W. D., Parkersburg, W. Va.—I would have a few questions to ask you, and you would confer a great favor on me by answering them through the columns of your valuable paper, the *ART JOURNAL*.

First, Does the point of the pen come squarely on the paper in the flourishing exercises of the last JOURNAL? Yes.

Second, Does the *Specerian Compendium* contain the complete system, plain and ornamental penmanship? No, of neither. The key is a complete guide to plain penmanship.

Third, What pen would you recommend for exercising in flourishing? *Specerian* No. 1, Esterbrook No. 128, or Ames's Penman's Favorite No. 1.

Fourth, It is very hard for me to get hold of a good quality of ink here. I would like a hint as to the best? *David's* or *Harrison's* black ink are as good as any known to me for common use.

An Australian is trying to invent a machine which shall reap, thresh, clean and bag, just as it moves along. When he gets it done America will add an attachment which "sells the wheat, grinds it, puts it into barrels and stamps each barrel with XXXX.—*Detroit Free Press*.

Don't fail to attend or to be heard from at the penman's convention.

Convention.

The Preliminary Committee are glad to announce that an unexpected interest in the Penman's Convention has been developed, and that the success of the movement is now assured. Most favorable responses to the circular letter issued by the committee have poured in from all quarters, including the most distant parts of the country, bearing assurances of personal interest, offering encouraging suggestions, and promising attendance and help; while many distinguished commercial educators have consented to lay before the convention important papers.

The committee desire to congratulate the fraternity of penmen and commercial teachers upon the prospect of a large and profitable meeting; to recommend that every member prepare to contribute of his experience and talent to the welfare of his fellow-teachers, and, through them, to the higher success of the vast and increasing constituency of commercial education, and to earnestly suggest that no considerations founded in professional distrust should prevent the freest possible interchange of ideas, to the end that all may return to their homes feeling that it was good to have met their brethren in council.

It is gratifying to note that, thus far, correspondents indicate no desire to use the convention to promote merely personal ends, but show by their suggestions that the opportunity is to be wisely used for the promotion of the general good.

Gentlemen have signified their willingness to prepare papers or address the convention as follows:

Business Colleges—Their Work and Place in a System of Business Education—Hos. INA MATHEW, Detroit, Mich.

Sketches of the Life and Work of P. B. SPENCER.

Business Correspondence—L. L. SPENCER, M. A., Kingston, Pa.

Sketches of the Life of John D. Williams. Making Good Words—HENRY C. SPENCER, Washington, D. C.

The Science of Accounts and its Corollaries—J. M. ALLEN and MONT PALLISSEY—E. G. FALSON, A. M., Albany, N. Y.

Commercial Law Practically Considered as a Constituent Part of a Business Man's Education—JONATHAN JONES, St. Louis, Mo. Ornamental Penmanship—A. W. SMITH, Meadville, Pa.

Primary Instruction in Writing—Geo. H. SMITH, New York.

Clitics of the Study of Book-keeping—J. W. VAN NICKLE, A. M., M. D., Springfield, Ohio.

A Method of Teaching Practical Penmanship in Connection with Business Firms and Correspondence—C. C. GARDNER, Pittsburgh Central High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Writing in the Public Schools—H. W. ELLSWORTH, New York.

Commercial Law Essential to a Sound Business Education—H. H. BROWN, Esq., of New York Bar.

On the Art of Penmanship—A. W. TALBOT, Albany, N. Y.

To following named gentlemen will be present, and it time shall permit, will address the convention:

Robt. C. Spencer, Milwaukee, Wis. R. M. Bartlett, Cincinnati, O.

J. C. Smith, A. M., Patuxent, Pa. J. W. Payson, New York.

S. S. Packard, New York. D. S. B. Sawyer, Ottawa, Canada.

B. F. Kelley, New York. Fielding Schofield, Newark, N. J.

Lyman P. Spencer, Washington, D. C. F. J. Irvine, Boston, Mass.

W. W. Wheelman, Albany, Pa. J. E. Stone, Philadelphia, Pa.

A. C. Cooper, Delaware, Miss. J. D. A. Tuttle, Jackson, Tenn.

William Allen Miller, Chairman of the Committee. Packard's Business College, 203 Broadway, New York.

Thoughts for Reformers.

In the June issue of the JOURNAL, under "Modesty among Penmen," a reform in advertising is advocated. We are of the opinion that a reform is needed, and we believe that every great class-paper like the JOURNAL should be a public educator. How best to instruct the public then becomes an important question.

If we wish to read to an offender against modesty a lesson, is it best to hold him up to public ridicule and heap upon him the most malicious sarcasm and by comparison and such epithets as "conceited coxcomb," or in a more modest and gentlemanly way, endeavor to point out to him his faults by calling his attention to good examples for imitation?

Which of the two ways would be best calculated to reach the sober second thought, the foundation on which to base all improvement or reform? We submit the question for consideration.

In the above-mentioned article the writer, after ridiculing the advertisements of several young penmen and venting his excellent power of public opinion upon them, says, "These advertisers seem to forget, when they make these extravagant statements, that there were and are such professional men as,—" Here he gives the names of several penmen whom we suppose he considers modest advertisers.

Let us see. One of these penmen advertises his work on penmanship as the best ever published. Another has advertised himself as the best penman in the United States, and another advertises to do every variety of pen-work in the most perfect manner. The reader will see at a glance that W. L. G. has read with one eye shut. Far be it from us to write criticisms upon any one's style of advertising. We have had dealings with all these men and have found them honest and obliging gentlemen.

Now we find that some of the young penmen, whose principle of advertising W. L. G. attacks, have been students under some of the "professional men" whom he cites as models. "A tree is known by its fruit." If our "professional men" advertise immodestly, why not attack them and not their pupils. First prune the tree that the fruit may be better.

If W. L. G. was induced to write his article from a pure desire to institute a reform, why did he not ridicule people like those who do not offer to write cards for less than 20c. per doz., but says that if he was going to order some penmanship he would order from an advertiser who makes a rare offer to send a piece of flourishing 10x16 inches large, postpaid for 12c. Now, who with anything but a school-boy idea of penmanship, would expect a good piece of flourishing for 12c. Some we know expect them for less and enclose. He stamp, others he send a post-card with the price of a large order if the work suits. All of these only goes to prove again that "Great minds run in the same channel."

W. L. G. says, that during the past year he has also received two advertisements for ornamental work in the JOURNAL that did not savor of a catch-penny style. Now, the editor has had a very prominent advertisement for ornamental work in every issue, and as the two advertisements of W. L. G. quotes do not include this one of the editor's, we solemnly propose that he lead the van of reform by re-writing his advertisement so that it will not savor of "this catch-penny style," and, if possible, conform to the refined taste of our worthy critic. This would be practical reform as it would set before every reader of the JOURNAL a correct model for imitation.

H. W. KIMM.

(We are pleased to insert in our columns the foregoing communication, because, although the writer differs from a former correspondent, he is evidently on the right side of reform. So much as rightfully falls on our side, we shall treasure up carefully, and endeavor to profit thereby.—Ed.)

Signing the Declaration.

The following gossip about the Declaration of Independence is from Wood's Household Magazine, and is by the Rev. J. H. Wakeley:

"In looking at the signatures, not one is written with a trembling hand except Stephen Hopkins. It was not fear that made him tremble, for he was as true a patriot as any of them, but he was afflicted with the palsy."

But one of the residences of the signers is attached to his name, and that is Charles Carroll. It is said that one was looking over his shoulder when he wrote his name, and said to him: 'There are several of your name, and if we are unsuccessful they will not know whom to arrest.' He immediately wrote "of Carroll" as much as to say, if there is reproach connected with this I wish to bear my share; if in any danger, I am ready to face it. There was genuine patriotism.

It was rather amusing, after they had signed their names, to hear Benjamin Franklin say to Samuel Adams: 'Now I think we will all hang together.' 'Yes,' said Mr. Adams, 'we shall hang separately.' Many have supposed that all the names were signed on the Fourth of July, 1776. Not so. It was signed on that day only by the President, John Hancock, and with his signature it was sent forth to the world.

On the second day of August it was signed by all but one or the fifty signers whose names are appended to it. The other attached the name in November. The pen used by the signers is preserved in the Massachusetts Historical Society, at Boston. What tales that pen could tell if it could speak! what a history there is connected with it!

The signers of the Declaration are dead. The hands that held the pen and the fingers that moved it when they wrote their names on that official document now lie cold under their bosoms. The average of fifty-eight years the time of their decease was over sixty-eight years. The last survivor was Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, being over ninety when he died. Fourteen signers lived to be eighty years old, and four past ninety. They all sleep in honored graves.

Business Training.

ADDRESS OF HON. HENRY KIDDER, SUPERINTENDENT OF NEW YORK CITY SCHOOLS, TO THE GRADUATES OF PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, ON THE 14TH ANNIVERSARY OF THAT INSTITUTION.

Young gentlemen and Ladies and Gentlemen of the audience:

I have a very high respect and a thorough appreciation of the objects and office of the business college. The fact which has already been referred to, that business colleges have increased so rapidly in this country, and that they have been so prosperous, as compared with all other institutions, shows that they really fill a want; and I may say, with great propriety and justice here, that what I have heard, and all that I know of this institution, is such as to give me the very best impressions of its usefulness. The scope of a business college is vastly wider than would appear at first. It is not simply to train men for business pursuits. The instruction is, of course, special and technical, and has a particular aim; but that aim is general in its character; it is to give the student a sphere of life he may choose, who would not be benefited by the knowledge he acquires in this institution; and I could wish very heartily indeed that the higher institutions of learning, the colleges and universities, always gave this training as one of the essential requisites for a diploma. These young men can write a business letter with propriety; they would not misapprehend it; their handwriting would be beautiful and fair, and in this respect I am sure they far excel very many of the graduates of our colleges and universities.

There is no doubt, as has been told you of this evening, that the great aim and end of life is culture, and there is no doubt that up

to a certain point this culture should be general, and without regard to any particular aim, or as to how these faculties are to be exercised in the future. Beyond this point, however, the student should be given just what he needs, and the young man who has passed out of college, he should have advanced to some extent—he should have made some progress towards acquiring the means of obtaining a livelihood.

We find, only two or three years ago, Massachusetts passing a law that industrial drawing should be taught in every one of the common schools of the State, appointing a State art director, and also establishing a normal art school, in order to encourage and give tone to popular technical education; and we find New York following in the footsteps of Massachusetts. Now, many persons say that we should teach people to be taxed for it. I think that the United States should be teaching drawing in the State, appointing a State art director, and also establishing a normal art school, in order to encourage and give tone to popular technical education; and we find New York following in the footsteps of Massachusetts. Now, many persons say that we should teach people to be taxed for it. 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The Penman's Journal

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EXECUTED WITH A PEN BY OTJAMES.

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D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.
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My First Writing School.

A STORY.

BY PAUL PASTOR.

Twenty-five years ago, on a dull, cold November evening, I entered the little village of W—, in the State of Maine. I had travelled on foot from Boston, through the heart of New England, picking up a stray job here and there, but meeting with no particular success in my favorite art. Now, footsore, tired, disappointed and almost discouraged, I tramped through the principal street of this pretty, rural hamlet, almost cursing the snug little homes and happy, frisking children, that only made my own lot seem so doubly hard. But these bitter feelings could not last long. My better heart rose up and thrust them out; and whistling a gay air, I made my way into the parlors of the neat village inn. There were the usual number of loungers and hangers on, grumped around the little rubicund, consequential stove, which one always associates with the waiting-room of a country hotel. As I entered, a tall, typical Yankee was entertaining the wide-mouthed crowd with some choice tid-bit of gossip. Of course I could not help listening, and this is what I heard:

"My Phoebe Ann hearu Jack Bibbins' Mar' tellin' 'od Snitb's hired gal that Sue Allen hearn from Ann Hotchies that Squire Hill's le... locked darter come home yesterday. 'so homestick she couldn't stay no longer,' she says; but Ann Hotchies says 'that's all a sham, she come home to see young Blake, that's what she come home for.'"

"Yes," broke in another voice, "and I see young Blake hangin' round Squire Hill's hedge to-night, I did, an' s-dirtin' his handkerchief through a hole in the fence."

"What's agin' young Blake?" inquired a darty, unkempt, bush-bearded fellow, who had taken his seat on the hearth of the little stove, and whose threadbare back was already giving signs of ignition.

"What's agin' him?" cried the first speaker. "Why, he's the toughest young buck out of jail. He was one as helped carry off Judge Parker's leg in the scrimmage they had over at Painesville, time o' the dance. He's fustled more nor twenty gals in these parts, with his quirted moustache an' big gray eyes. Member Belinda Cobb, what's dead? Well, he flang more clods on her coffin than ever the sexton did."

Just then the big, clanging copper bell pealed through the halls, and the little group broke up. Making my way into the dingy dining room, I took my seat with the landlord and his family, a few laborers and *attaches*, and one transient guest like myself. His appearance struck me very forcibly. He was strikingly handsome, well-built, easy and cool in his manners, gentlemanly in his dress, and possessed the most beautiful pair of great gray eyes I ever saw. My landlord evidently dared not say his tongue was his own in the presence of this lordly guest, and everyone seemed fain to adore this proud Greek god. Some deference, of course, was paid to myself, as being the only all-guest the house could trust; but it was very easy to see that the elegant Blake, for such I took him to be, was the son around which I was expected to revolve, in company with all other luminaries, both great and small. Supper passed. My fellow guest had only favored me with a casual glance as I entered, and yet I could tell by his manner that he was unconformably conscious of my presence. Without ceremony, he left the table as soon as he had finished his supper; and that was the last I saw of him, until the events which I am about to relate transpired.

I had engaged the little school-house for Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. There were two good blackboards there, with plenty of clean, white chalk, and I was in my element, especially since I had a prospecting class of ten under my immediate supervision. It was the second Saturday after my arrival, and I was just initiating my interested class into the mysteries of the Spencerian capital exercises, when a timid tap at the door interrupted me in the midst of my work. I descended from my platform and answered the knock. Ye Gods! what a glory broke upon my dazzled eyes, as I opened the door! Only a girl, but what a force! In complexion like a daisy, with just the faintest suggestion of a rhyt rose-leaf rubbed twice or three over its pale petals. Then all around this oval whiteness such an aureole of curly gold, and at-top of all the daintiest little bird's-wing hair, with a silver clasp catching up a bonafide of gauzy ringlets. Then the features of the maid Grecian and delicate, with a pair of the deepest sea-blue eyes to light them up! Ah! it was a vision that I shall never forget! And I must have stood there entranced for a long time, while the sweet face blushed under my devouring eyes; but at length, recovering my wouted politeness, I courteously requested the young lady to walk in, and surrendered to her

the only comfortable chair in the room; that used by the teacher during recitation hours. She said that she had heard of my wonderful skill in the penman's art, and had been impelled by her own love of the beautiful to come and see some of the wonders of modern penmanship. I am afraid that my poor pupils lost the benefit of that afternoon's lesson, for from three o'clock until five, I did nothing but gaze down into those bright, beautiful eyes, and dash my inspired crayon over the ebony tablet. I surprised myself. Surely, I had never before dreamed of, much less seen, some of the rare forms which flowed from my hand. Perhaps it was the spell of beauty which informed my heart and found its expression in every thought and motion. The afternoon waned; and when the dingy little school-room grew weird and dusk, I flung aside my crayon, dismissed my pupils, and offered to escort my fair guest to her home. Out into the twilight world we passed, her little arm in mine, and those ethereal, gauzy ribbons fluttering in my face like an evening mist. Out over the hill she led me, across the stretch o' lowland beyond, and then up again to the great-dome mansion on the opposite slope. There we parted, and I crew ventured to hold her tiny hand in mine for a brief moment, as I bade her good-night. Then she turned and tripped lightly up the broad pathway, till the gathering shades hid her from my sight.

So this angel was the Squire's "loar'd-lie house darter?" My heart told me this much, and more, that I tried to hush. My whole being was a-tingle with the most delightful sensations. I had never before realized what I had so often read in my favorite French authors, that love was the strongest and most subtle electric in the realm of matter. Still feeling the pressure of her arm in mine, and thrilling with the remembrance of her presence, I turned my steps toward the village.

The days flew on. Both Blake and Miss Hill had become members of my writing class, and although I never had the pleasure of escorting her home, this pleasant devolving upon him, which I had not presumption enough to call my rival, still those stony afternoons in the old school-room were ideally happy to me; for could I not feast my eyes upon her marvellous beauty, and did not her cheeks glow with wonder and enthusiasm, as I sketched upon the board the most feathery and delicate and bird-like outlines my inspiration and my art could produce? Blake, too, speculations as he was, under ordinary circumstances, could not withstand the extrinsic siasm of his fair companion and the true spirit of art. Often I could trace a sudden dash of admiration and respect in his face, as he sat breathlessly watching the rapid course of my crayon. But the instant that the lesson was finished, and the dark board cleansed of its flowing border, the old pride came upon him, and, without so much as leaving me a glance, he would draw Miss Hill's arm within his own, and lead her, gazing so archly and happily up into his matchless face, from the room.

It was Saturday night, cloudy, cold and wrapped about with a stygian mantle of blackness. I had retired, but a great unrest kept me tossing and awake. Finally I arose, drew on my outer garments, wrapped myself in a huge comforter, and went forth into the night. There was no wind, and all was as still as death. Far away, I could hear the swift, faint rill of carriage wheels on the frozen road. Bending my steps toward the school-house, I was surprised to see a sudden flash of light illuminate the windows, and then die as suddenly away. What did it mean? Was the building on fire? I hastened my steps, and some panting up to the door. It was unlocked and ajar. I flung it open, passed through the small outer-room, and entered the school room. All was dark, dark as the grave; but out of the mysterious depths came a gruff, low voice:

"Softer, ohm; have you got her?"
"Thanks in my ready wit, I comprehended the situation in a moment, and decided on the course I would pursue. Muffling my face with my comforter, I replied,
"Yes, she's in the carriage; but how about the daisi?"
"Oh, that's all right, wait a moment, till I fetch down this board again, and I will be with you."

This opportunity for withdrawal was just what I had been waiting for; so, without wasting further words, I retreated through the entry, and had just reached the door, when a sudden thud struck me. Quickly returning to the main room, I muttered in a low voice,

"Where did you lay the key? So some one has locked us in."

A blinding light followed this barefaced statement of mine, and then my unknown companion in the darkness replied,

"On the corner of the table next the wall."

To a moment the little table treasure was in my hand, and, passing swiftly through the hall, I swung the great oak door on its hinges and locked the villain in. At that instant a swift-trailing carriage stopped at the gate, and a man descended from within, throwing a hitch-weight, attached to the bit of his horse, into the road. I crouched in the shadow, and stole away along the side of the school-house. The man came directly to the door, and tried it. I could hear his muttered curses, as he found it locked. Then he sprang off the steps and began to tug at the nearest window-sash. Now was my chance. Carefully circling in the intense gloom, I passed round him, and sprang for the team. One glance at its contents told me all. I threw in the hitch weight, jumped to the back, and sent the impatient steed off at a thundering pace. There was a shout, a pistol shot, and a crashing of glass, but we were off.

I drove directly to Squire Hill's, roused the family, delivered up my fair and fainting passenger, and then drove maddly away to the village for help. Within half an hour, a score of determined men were on the track of the two villains. We caught them, just at daylight, in a piece of woods

on Squire Hill's farm. One of them carried a value in which was found ten thousand dollars in money and some valuable papers and jewelry. A search revealed the fact that Squire Hill's dock had been robbed sometime previously, but all traces of the theft so quietly concealed, that even the Squire himself had not noticed anything unusual in the disposition of his papers or bills. His daughter afterwards confessed that she had admitted young Blake to a private interview, and that, in seeming anger, he had left the room, and, as she supposed, the house. But it was all plain enough now; and her love for him was turned into loathing and fear. The robbers and would-be abductors were conveyed to the county jail, and, as I suppose, suffered the full penalties of the law. But I shall never forget the little old school-house where I first met my charming wife, nor those sunny afternoons, when, looking into her glorious eyes, I taught, or tried to teach, my first writing school.

Modesty and Truthfulness among Penmen.

We were glad to see in the July issue of the *Journal* an answer to the article on "Modesty among Penmen."

We rather expected more, but we are pleased that Mr. Kibbe has wielded his pen and expressed himself in favor of reform, and sorry that he has wasted so much paper in criticising our article.

We like opposition, however, as it is the inciting power to reform. Carlyle says, "I don't like to talk with people who always agree with me. It is amusing to converse with an echo a little while, but no one tries it."

We do not wish to quibble with Mr. Kibbe on small points, but would like to state why we wrote the article in the manner in which it was written, and why we think it better than a mildly written article, and also to correct some of his criticisms. Perhaps the reason we like our own style of writing the article better than ours was, because we wrote it for ourselves; at least we are inclined to believe that we could not write upon that subject with any less plainness or rebemence.

We always, however, try to keep within the bounds of propriety. The practical use of the style was to excite attention, incite opposition and so circulate the subject.

Mr. Kibbe will acknowledge that the style of the article attracted his attention, and even such a degree that he wrote an article upon it.

Now, if the article had been written in a smooth, battery style, giving the reader a mild impression that some penman did not advertise in just a proper way, there would be fifty chances to one that Mr. K. would not have been moved to write an article and advocate himself as a friend to reform. In such a case the reform would fall dead and the style be forgotten. The happy event by those for whose benefit it was intended. Now the bill is rolling, and we earnestly hope it will not stop until the reform is complete.

Mr. K. informs us that we have cited among our examples of professional penmen three who have advertised in the manner attacked by us. We were ignorant of the fact, and do not sorry we do it, or did it. So are we ignorant of the fact that some of these advertisers studied the art of penmanship under some of these professional gentlemen mentioned. How could we know, you know. We will have to take Mr. K.'s word for it.

The idea, however, that these professional gentlemen should be attacked instead of their pupils, we think erroneous. Does a school teacher instruct his pupils how to swim, or to write? Is any part of his business to teach his pupils how to advertise? Does he look for the fruit of his labors in the pupil's manner of advertising or in his penmanship? The fruit of the tree by which it is known in this case,

therefore, is not advertising, but penmanship.

To Mr. K.'s next observation he overlooks the point intended, which was the fact that the best card-writer in the U. S. ought to, and would command a higher price for his work than others, and split hairs upon a matter of a few cents, which does not interest or concern the subject of reform. It was not our intention to be personal in noting advertisements; but as Mr. K. has been so bold as to attack the *Journal*, in person, we will be excused in using the same title. We beg the editor's pardon for overlooking his advertisement and for not placing it among the model advertisements. We were at a loss to know whether Mr. K. is in earnest concerning this advertisement or not. If it were not that he says, "I soberly propose," we would certainly think his joking. He probably is in earnest, as he evidently refers to the editor when he affirms that one of this professional penmen cited in our own article as paterfamilias, "advertisers to do every variety of penwork in the most perfect manner." We will endeavor to show Mr. K. that the editor's advertisement is legitimate, proper and within the bounds of modesty and truthfulness. In the first place he does not say, "I execute in a most perfect manner," etc., as one of the advertisers did. The admission of that important "I!" relieves the advertisement of personal assumption, to a large degree. He does not affirm that he does the best work ever executed with a pen, nor does he claim to do the best work in the United States, nor does he assert that he sends out better work than any other penman. These were some of the statements we attacked in our article. His advertisements, in fact, are not only recommended by a specimen of his work, but by such flattering testimonials and high encomiums from officials, and gentlemen in high position as to cause his own statements to appear very mild.

That, as we remarked in our former article, is a proper, legitimate and acceptable way of advertising. It seems strange that penmen have adopted in any degree this bragging manner of advertising. It seems to have been growing on the profession imperceptibly; no one knows how or why, and that too in the face of the fact, that of all professions or businesses where we ought not to expect to find it, there it is. A merchant may advertise his goods in a most extravagant way; he may advertise to sell cheaper than any other house, and keep the best goods in the city. Very well, if he has the capital to back up such an assertion, there is nothing to carp at in his advertisement, for the reason that the goods are not his own workmanship, and he can hand their good qualities to the skies without the least conceit. But when the business of advertising penmanship is considered, where the penman sells his own workmanship, one would naturally look for more moderate language, to say the least. We do not doubt but that some of these penmen, too modest to make the assertions, this in connection with their friends, that they make in advertising. Therefore, they do themselves a wrong by misrepresenting their real character to the public. Some also may advertise thus because others do it, when in any other case they would not think of praising their own work. We hope we have made ourselves understood, and leave the subject to the consideration of those whom it interests. W. L. O.

Remember!

That the teacher or author of writing or book-keeping, who fails to attend the convention on the 6th inst., misses a golden opportunity for conducting his business by the best experience and thoughts of the ablest representatives of his profession. No similar or equal opportunity for comparing and receiving new thoughts has ever been presented. Come any; come all.

Progress of Practical Education.

By PROF. H. RUSSELL, JOLLET, ILL.

The notable and increasing interest in relation to penmanship, is among the hopeful signs of the times. A large number of our classical and scientific institutions of learning are introducing the commercial branches into their course of instruction, and penmanship is, of course, one of the prominent features of the course. The public demand has had much to do with this, and to the good sense of the people we can always look for hope and encouragement in all that pertains to that which is practical and useful at all times, which long-tormented nobodies are satisfied with nothing but what pertains to the dusty antiquities of the past, and exceedingly shocked at the practical branches, lest they might, in some way, interfere with their moon-bald ideas of the fossils of past ages. Happily for the progress of education, which is moving forward in its grand triumphal power, that the popular demands and requirements of the people for a more useful course of instruction, and that grand old maxim, "Teach your boys that which they will practice when they become men," is, instead of being a dead letter, a living, glowing reality. But while progress in this direction is not what it should be in all respects, the last report of the Commissioner of Education shows it to be notably on the increase, and in this we see much to encourage the friends of progress and practical and useful education everywhere. Another very encouraging point is, that the Commissioner of Education, Gen. John Eaton, of Washington, is the true friend of such education, and everywhere throughout his most admirable annual educational reports, he speaks with unqualified praise of our Commercial Colleges, and the great good being accomplished by them. A comparison of the first report issued by the bureau of education in 1876, and the last report, will show that the gratifying and wonderful improvement in practical educational progress, and I hereby, in behalf of our Commercial Colleges, take this occasion to extend to Gen. Eaton our most sincere thanks in behalf of the fraternity. I feel warranted in so doing and believe that this action will receive the hearty concurrence of the brethren and friends of practical education everywhere, and I for one cannot but feel that we have good cause to congratulate ourselves upon the fact, that we have at the helm of Education in this nation, "The right man in the right place."

Failure in Teaching.

Considerable has been said during the past three or four years about success and failure in teaching penmanship; and we are inclined to believe that there is room for more to be said on the same subject, and that too without warring it threadbare. The general opinion seems to point to a common cause of failure, and that is, insufficient duty of teaching. We believe that to succeed in any undertaking it is necessary to thoroughly qualify ourselves for that particular thing, gain all the information we possibly can, and in short terms fit ourselves for the work we would do. But how few teachers of penmanship are thus prepared to do their work, especially the young teachers, who, having completed a course of penmanship in from three to six months, and with a good hand-writing and the ability to flourish, start out and expect to become famous at once. Probably in nine cases out of ten they have no more ideas on the methods of teaching than when they commenced the course. Their teacher's aim was to turn out good penmen, and to do this the pupil must keep at work and little time is left for instruction in the important subject, "The Method of Teaching."

If the penmanship departments of our Business Colleges were conducted on the plan of normal schools, requiring graduates to practice teaching under the eye of

a good teacher, we would soon hear less about failure and more about success in teaching penmanship. CRITIQUE.

Editor Penman's Art Journal.

Early in the agitation of the subject of a penman's convention, there were shrewd ones who had never been and could not be deceived, and knew that private interests were at the bottom of the movement. They had, too, a lurking notion that a convention might be of advantage to them personally. But these did not put a noble shoulder to the wheel and endeavor to push the whole affair into a worthy position. They waited until the convention became a fact and were constrained by the necessity of preserving their identity to move. It should not be intimated that the shrewdness allied to, or akin to, jealousy, or self-sufficiency or any other monster. But there is—not seems to be—here and there among the members of the craft a distrustful soul who has not learned liberality, and who probably sees an axe on the wheels of the delay of the convention, and who, if he attends, will do so mainly to absorb and not dispense information. A very large majority of those who will be present seem eager to meet their friends. Their letters tell of an interest in the convention, which is apart from that of proprietorship. It is a fraternal interest.

It is essentially good that teachers and superintendents in the common schools have interested themselves in the convention. They actually regard "practical education" as popular education. The idea underlying this movement is novel. It tends to revive consideration of the essentials of education. This is not to be a writing-master's convention, nor a meeting of business college men merely. Business college education is not and should not be the limit of "practical" education. It is a cause for mutual congratulation, that the number of representatives of common school education is apparently to be felt at this meeting. There can be no wide ground between common school and commercial educators, although their spheres are necessarily distinct. There should exist between them a sense of dependence, such as the conditions really warrant. There should be fellowship and co-operation. The influence of certain active charlatans in commercial education has weakened and even alienated the respect for the specialty, of some decent educators; and it is to be hoped that the action of this convention will mark the beginning of a restoration of confidence and right relations among all classes of teachers.

WM. ALLEN MILLER.

Gen. Sherman is a very versatile man. But a day or two since he was taking part in the West Pointers; yesterday he formed the principal attraction at Princeton, where, among other things, he touched upon the much-mooted topic of the relation of science to religion. Among other things he said:

Tell me not that science is antagonistic to religion. Science is but the knowledge of nature and nature's laws, and he who penetrates farthest into the book of nature must be convinced of the infinite wisdom and beneficence of the Creator, and so realize the likeness of human intellect in comparison. That religion which cherishes human knowledge, and by torturing the meaning of words, attempts to circumscribe it by artificial means and bounds, is not divine, but is mere priestcraft. It is of the earth earthy—a very tyrant—and emanates from the lower part of human nature. The God who made the spheres and balanced their space is a great God. He invites man to penetrate His mysteries and laws as far as his limited intellect can reach, but wisely makes each step in the progress of development dislodge new knowledge shall not come by chance, but only as the result of patient toil and labor, to which all men are doomed.—Elizabeth Dyer Journal.



Published Monthly at \$1.00 per Year.

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor,
205 Broadway, New York.Single copies of Journal and receipt of ten
cents. Specimen copies furnished to Agents free.

ADVERTISING RATES:

	1 month	3 months	6 months	1 year
1 Column.....	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$12.00
2 Columns.....	1.50	4.50	7.50	18.00
3 Columns.....	2.00	6.00	10.00	24.00
1 inch (12 lines).....	1.00	3.00	5.00	12.00
3 lines, 24 words.....	.40	1.20	2.00	4.00

Advertisements for one and three months, payable
in advance; for six months and one year, payable
quarterly in advance. No deviation from the above
rates. Reading matter, 20 cents per line.

LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS.

We propose to make the Journal, so interesting and
attractive that no penman or teacher who sees it can
withhold either his subscription or a good word; but
we want them to do more than that, that we desire
their active co-operation as correspondents and agents,
we therefore offer the following

PRIVILEGES.

To every subscriber, until further notice, we will
send a copy of the John D. Williams' masterpiece,
12x16 inches in size.

To all persons sending their name and another
name as subscribers, including \$2, we will mail to each
the Journal one year, and forward by return of mail
a copy of the copy of the following publications,
each of which are among the finest specimens of
penmanship ever published, viz.:

The Continental Picture of Progress, 20x26 in. in size
The Lord's Prayer, 18x22 " " " "
The Marriage Certificate, 18x22 " " " "
The Fair Record, 18x22 " " " "
5 specimens of handwriting, 20x14 1/2 " " " "

For three names and \$3 we will forward the large
Continental Picture, size 26x40 inches, retail for \$2.

For six names and \$6 we will forward a copy of
Williams & Packard's Guide, retail for \$2.00.

For twelve subscribers and \$12, we will send a copy
of Ames' Compendium of Ornamental Penmanship,
price \$5. The same bound in gilt will be sent for
eighteen subscribers and \$18, price \$15.00.

For twelve names and \$12, we will forward a copy
of Williams & Packard's German Copy of Penmanship,
retail for \$5.

All communications designed for THE PENMAN'S
ART JOURNAL, should be addressed to the office of
publication, 205 Broadway, New York.

The Journal will be issued as nearly as possible on
the first of each month. Matter designed for insertion
should be received at least ten days before the twentieth.

Remittances should be by post-office order or by
registered letter. Money inclosed in letter is not
sent at our risk. Address

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL,

205 Broadway, New York.

Give your name and address very distinctly.

NEW YORK, AUGUST, 1878.

The September Number

Of the Journal will be one of unusual
interest and importance to all its read-
ers, as it will contain a report of
the proceedings of the Penman's Con-
vention, to be held at Packard's Col-
lege Hall, New York, beginning August
6th. Addresses and essays are prom-
ised from a very large number of the
most able and prominent teachers and au-
thors, not only in every department of
penmanship, but in all the commercial
branches. To those who cannot attend
the convention the JOURNAL will be in-
valuable; to those who do attend it will
be of scarcely less value, as no aid to pre-
paring, by refreshing their memory and
the many good things which will be heard
there, no numerous to be all treasured
even in the most capacious store-house
of the mind. We trust, however, that
the anticipation of reading such a report as
we can give, doing our best, will not warrant
the absence of a single person who is en-
titled by the terms of the notice and invita-
tion to be present, for we were they to read
in the JOURNAL every word uttered during
the convention, they would come far short
of receiving the full spirit and advantage
that it is to be hoped, will be derived by
every one present, viz., a personal acquaint-
ance and establishing a spirit of unity,
a feeling of mutual and brotherly respect
and sympathy which has not hitherto ex-
isted among teachers of writing and re-
presentatives of business colleges to the
extent that it has in most other profes-
sions. In fact there seems to have existed

rather an unpleasant and hostile competi-
tion. We cannot see any reason why this
should be more than among other teach-
ers and institutions—certainly, the higher
the plain occupied the greater the aggre-
gate respect and esteem commanded on
the part of teachers of writing and busi-
ness colleges, the more liberal will be the
patronage and honor bestowed by a well-
served and appreciative public. This can
be accomplished only by united, earnest
and conscientious effort upon the part
of all engaged in these occupations, not only
to individually accept themselves honorably
on all occasions, but to see that no
worthy capable fellow teacher suffers un-
just reproach, or even fails to get due credit
at their hands.

The Convention.

We feel that we cannot urge too strongly
upon the attention of all parties interested,
the very great importance of attending
the convention of teachers of writing and
other commercial branches, on August 6,
at Packard's Business College. Many
communications have been received from
those who ought to attend, saying that as
they expected to see all matters of inter-
est before the convention fully reported
through the columns of the JOURNAL, or
in some other form, they did not deem it
very important that they should attend.
This is a great mistake. Suppose all should
reason in like manner, who would furnish
the matters of interest to be reported. All
should feel that they are personally inter-
ested, and in a measure responsible for the
success of the convention—numbers will
add much to the interest and enthusiasm
of the occasion. We feel assured beyond a
doubt, that there will be no lack of able
speakers and writers, and a goodly number
of the live working teachers will be pre-
sent, but the more merrier. Besides no
report can possibly be given that will con-
vey the real spirit and inspiration to be de-
rived from being present. Again, we re-
peat that no thinking, working teacher can
afford to be absent; come if you have to
harrow the money to pay expenses, it will
be a good investment.

EXPERIENCE teaches many unpleasant
lessons; one that it has taught us is that as
a rule it is unsafe to send the JOURNAL or
other article of value to parties who send
orders on postal-cards, or otherwise, with
fair promises unaccompanied by the cash.
Having taken that lesson, we hereby an-
nounce that hereafter no notice whatever
will be taken of orders for merchandise,
advertising, or subscriptions to the JOURNAL
unaccompanied by the cash.

Payson's German Copy Books.

PUBLISHED BY POTTER, ANSWORTH & CO.,
NEW YORK.

We have taken great pleasure in publish-
ing this new writing series by one of the
authors of Payson, Dutton & Scribner's
popular system of penmanship.

A concise and comprehensive course is
comprised in five books only. The artistic
character of the copies, and the superiority
of the engraving, are especially noticeable.
The grading is methodical, rapid and pro-
gressive, adapting the system for use in
school or college in the country. One
only needs to examine these books to see
what method has been accomplished in German
penmanship. The author's careful analy-
sis and classification of these strongly
characteristic German letters has made it
an easy task to learn to write them. An
attractive chart of the alphabet, present-
ing the standard and current styles of let-
ters, and illustrating the analysis and
classification forms the central design on
the covers.

This is accompanied by a condensed
and thorough explanation of the letters in
both German and English.

The higher numbers include a fine prac-
tice on the characteristic combinations of
the language, extracts from standard Ger-
man authors, and a complete business

drill-book. It has been the evident aim
of the author to present a business style
of German penmanship.

The greatest simplicity and uniformity
are present in the lower books of the se-
ries, while in the book of commercial
forms a great variety of current styles is
introduced. The spirit and beauty of the
German writing are finely brought out,
and will be appreciated by penmen. As
a school series, this work is of standard
value, and its strongly commend itself to
educators.

Appleton's New Department in Writing Books.

It will be observed by an advertisement
in another column that Messrs. Appleton
& Co. are publishing a new series of writ-
ing books, the copies for which are ar-
ranged upon an essentially new plan, and
which we think commendable. The co-
pies, instead of being printed at the top
of each page are upon separate and move-
able slips, which enables the learner to
move his copy down the page to follow and
conceal his lines of practice. This is a
course we have long practised and ad-
vocated. The copies are systematic, well
graded, and finely engraved. The system
and method cannot fail of becoming popu-
lar, and being extensively used.

Book Slates for Use in Schools.

The N. Y. Silicote Book Slate Co. are now
manufacturing for use in schools the most
unique, convenient, and useful book-slates
we have ever examined. Each slate con-
tains eight marking pages, 4x7 inches,
equal to 9x14 stone slate; two pages being
ruled for writing and spelling exercises.
This slate is conveniently carried into
any ordinary school book. They have only
to be seen to be desired. For students of
book-keeping in business colleges and else-
where, these slates would be peculiarly
useful. See advertisement in another
column.

Spencerian Revised.

We invite attention to an advertisement
of the house of Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor &
Co., on another page, announcing as ready
for sale the revised series of the popular
Spencerian copy-books. These books we
have examined, and find them all that
could be desired for copy-books by any
teacher of writing. In system, gradation,
perfection of letters, graceful combinations,
and engraving they are perfect.

Bryant's New Series of Book-keeping.

All teachers of book-keeping, and ac-
countants, wishing practical and inter-
esting guides to the science and mystery of
book-keeping should read Mr. Bryant's ad-
vertisement in another column.

All Persons attending the Convention.

Are respectfully invited to visit our office,
at 205 Broadway, and examine the very
large collection of penmanship there on ex-
hibition.

Business College Items.

French's College Journal, Boston, Mass.,
is received. It is a well edited, well print-
ed, and a very readable sheet.

Jos. Fowler, Jr., Ashland, Pa., sends a
photograph of a very skillfully designed
and executed Family Record.

We are indebted to Mr. James S. War-
ring, of Piermont, N. Y., for a Photo-litho-
graphic copy of a set of resolutions re-
solved by him. The design is
skillful and in good taste, and the execu-
tion very creditable.

McCreary & Shields, proprietors of the
Utica, N. Y., Business College, announce
through our advertising columns the es-
tablishment of a Penman's Art School in
conjunction with their college. This new
department will be conducted by Prof. H.
W. Kibbe, who is widely and favorably
known as a very skillful and accomplished

penman. Few penmen in our circle of
acquaintance are better qualified to con-
duct such a school than Prof. Kibbe. A
fine specimen engraved in *fac simile* from
his flourishing is given on the 5th page of
this Journal.

The Jacksonville, Ill., Business College
Journal, for 1878, is received. It is a model
of good taste and neatness. The college
is reported by the Jacksonville Journal as
in a most prosperous condition, 286 stu-
dents having been enrolled during the
past year.

C. E. Cady has become the sole proprie-
tor of the Cady, Wilcox and Walworth
Business College, on Third St., University
Place, in this city. Mr. Cady has won an
enviable reputation among those who know
him as an earnest, conscientious and com-
petent instructor. If his success is com-
mensurate with his own merit, it will be
ample.

The September number of the Journal as
a medium of advertising.

Owing to the report of the convention
which will be published as full as is prac-
tical in the September number of the Jour-
nal, we shall print and circulate a large
extra and special edition, which will render
it exceptionally valuable as a medium of
advertising. Copy should be in our hands
as early as the 20th, and cannot be received
later than the 25th inst. See terms in first
column of the 4th page; no deviations will
be made either in price or terms of pay-
ment.

Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.,
138 and 140 Grand street, extend a cor-
dial invitation to teachers and others in
attendance upon the Penman's Convention
to call and examine their excellent ex-
hibit of Spencerian penmanship.

Renewal of Subscriptions.

Subscribers who desire to continue to
receive the Journal, should not fail to re-
new their subscriptions, as the Journal will
in all cases be discontinued at the end of
the period for which the subscription is
paid.

Obituary.

Harvey G. Eastman, proprietor of the
Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie,
N. Y., died at Denver, Col., June 19th.

Back Numbers

of the JOURNAL can be supplied, beginning
with No. 6. No prior number can be fur-
nished.



J. H. Crosse, Memphis, N. Y., encloses in
a gracefully written letter several specimens
of card writing.

A handsomely written letter has been re-
ceived and placed in our scrap book from R.
S. Bon-all, Salem, Ohio.

Charles D. Bigelow, Spruigville, N. Y.,
sends a gem of off-hand flourishing, and several
elegantly-written cards.

R. F. Holley, Forestville, Conn., sends a
variety of specimens of plain and ornamental
card writing which are well executed.

F. M. Johnson, a pupil at the Gen. City
Business College, Quincy, Ill., sends with
his subscription to the JOURNAL a fine collection
of card writing.

P. B. Hardin, Union Star, Ky., sends a
gracefully written letter, and encloses several
specimens of off-hand flourishing which
are skillfully executed.

A. N. Palmer, a pupil at Gaskell's Busi-
ness College, Manchester, N. H., sends
some very creditable specimens of flourished
cards and some good practical writing.

We have received from the Utica, N. Y.,
Business College a very elegant specimen of
penmanship engraved in *fac simile* from the
pen work of H. W. Kibbe. It is well de-
signed and superbly executed. The original
pen-work, however, greatly excels the litho-
graphic copy.



E. L. Burnett, formerly of Elmira, N. Y., is now teaching penmanship at the La Crosse, Wis., Business College. He favors us with several specimens of his penmanship and writing, which are not often excelled.

F. B. Smith, formerly teacher of penmanship at the Rochester Business University, has since the 1st of June been engaged in Sader's Business College, Baltimore, Md. Professor Smith is an accomplished penman and a successful teacher.

Frank Tryon, the celebrated drummer-boy of Fort Hudson, who has attained considerable and wide-spread prominence as a penman, especially in New York and vicinity, is now connected with University Mound College, Cal., in which he has charge of the writing and dictation departments.

Answers to



M. M. H., Portland, Oregon.—Your writing is very good; it wants uniformity, and you lack freedom of movement. You show exercise considerably on the fore-arm movement.

E. B., Stockton, Cal.—You write an easy, legible hand. Your most conspicuous fault is in your too straight connecting lines and round open turns at the bottom of your n's and o's, which give your writing a loose, unfledged appearance.

not shorthand (photography) have an injurious effect on a person's longhand?—Critique. Answer.—I. Probably A. S. Manson, of Boston, Mass. has the largest collection of works upon penmanship; the number we do not know. 2. It is impossible to fix any definite time, as it must vary greatly according to ability, industry, and other circumstances of the pupil. One should not consider himself qualified until he can not only write a good hand, but readily analyze all the letters, and should be a good critic of form to enable him promptly and surely to point out the precise point of failure on the part of his pupil. 3. and 4. We cannot answer. 5. Yes; we think it hardly possible for a person to be a rapid shorthand and skillful longhand writer at the same time.

Letter from Prof. Packard.

To the Editor of the Penman's Art Journal.

DEAR SIR—It gratifies me to know, from the report of the committee, that the long-talked-of "Penman's Convention," is *in passe*, and will soon be *en esse*. I have somehow felt, from the beginning, that this would be so, and my impression has come from the strong sense I have had of the necessity, to say nothing of the importance of such a gathering. It was inevitable that at some time not far in the distance the workers in our specialty should come together. Aside from any interest I may have had in the decision of the committee, I have felt also, that the appropriate place for such a meeting was in this city, and the best time, that upon which the committee has agreed. Of course, the month of August is not, in many respects, the most au-

thority lives, and report at headquarters, but who could have predicted that such eminent pioneers as R. M. Barnett, of Cincinnati, JONATHAN JONES, of St. Louis, IRA MATTHEW, of Detroit, and others of that order, would see so clearly what we saw, but did not dare to express, that without them the convention could not be, in the largest sense, a success. And when to this list are added such live contemporaries as Robert and Henry Spencer, E. G. Folom and J. C. Bryant, there seems nothing farther to be said. It will indeed, be a treat which the younger members of our profession could hardly have hoped for to meet in council, the *very men*, who gave the first impetus to what has grown to be one of the most vital and far reaching among our educational specialties.

The opportunity is one that may never again occur, and whoever misses it, from mere indifference, will have cause for lasting regret.

So far as I am individually concerned, I desire to thank the committee for accepting my offer of accommodations, and to assure those who may need the assurance that I will gladly do all within my power to vindicate the choice.

The gratification I feel is sincere, and the assurance within me that the results of the gathering will more than justify the impulse which has called it into being, is too strong to find expression.

Very truly yours,
S. S. PACKARD.

BRYANT'S

NEW

Book-Keeping,

By J. C. Bryant, M. D., President of the Bryant & Stratton Buffalo Business College for twenty years past, and the originator of the Actual Business Course used so extensively in the Bryant & Stratton Colleges.

FOUR GRADES,

CONSTITUTING THE MOST COMPLETE, PRACTICAL AND POPULAR SERIES OF BOOK-KEEPING TEXT-BOOKS EVER PUBLISHED.

Common School Book-Keeping.

In Single and Double Entry; simple and practical; a perfect self-instructor. Full illustration of business forms; contains 126 pages. Retail price, 75 cents.

Elementary Book-Keeping.

Double Entry, and Illustration of Single Entry. Extensively used and very popular in High Schools, Academies, Normal Schools, and Primary Departments of Commercial and Business Colleges. Contains 96 pages; printed in two colors; stiff covers. Retail price, 75 cents.

Commercial Book-Keeping.

This book is a continuation of the Elementary edition, enlarged, for Schools of higher grades Double and Single Entry, and used extensively in Commercial Departments, High Schools, and Commercial and Business Colleges. Contains 160 pages. Printed in two colors; cloth cover. Retail price, \$2.50.

Counting-House Book-Keeping.

With complete sets in MANUFACTURING AND MODERN BANKING. The most complete and comprehensive work ever published. A perfect illustration of Actual Business, Book-Keeping as carried on by the best business houses in the various departments of trade. The Manufacturing and Banking sets are perfect models of the latest and best forms used by the most prominent business and banking houses at the present time.

This is a continuation of the Commercial edition, with extensive and elaborate sets on MANUFACTURING AND BANKING. Contains 312 pages; two colors; cloth cover. Retail price, \$2.00.

Popular Series.

The Popularity of this series of Practical Text-Books has become "World Wide."

They are now used by the best Schools and Business Colleges in nearly all the States and the CANADAS, and have also been ordered from France, Japan, and China. They are commended in the highest terms by the most prominent teachers in all parts of the country, and constitute the most PRACTICAL series of text-books ever offered to the public.

A Liberal Discount is offered to Schools and Colleges.

SEND FOR PRESENT AND CIRCULAR CONTAINING CORRESPONDENCE.

Address

J. C. BRYANT,

Buffalo, N. Y.

G. G., Lexington, Mo.—You write a very good hand for business. Your capitals are too large, and the loop letters too long; you evidently have a good movement, and with careful study and practice of writing you can become a very good writer.

T. E. P., Paterson, N. J.—Your writing is correct in form, very legible, but is lacking in grace and ease of movement. I judge that you use principally the finger movement; you should practice the fore-arm or muscular movement, and drill considerably in exercises for movement.

S. M. C., Medora, Ill.—You evidently have the basis for a superior style of writing—a good movement and tolerably well-formed letters. Your writing is too angular, and the connecting lines too straight. With proper instruction and care on your part in practicing you could not fail of becoming an accomplished writer.

1. Who has the largest library of works on penmanship, and how many volumes does it contain? 2. How much time, according to your estimation, should be spent in preparing to teach penmanship? By this I mean the time used in practice and study on penmanship. 3. Who is most proficient at black board work? 4. Who is the most rapid penman, and what is his speed? 5. Does

any one season for sojourning in a metropolis city; but in respect to comfort, during this "hated term," I doubt if any city in this country can hold out such inducements as can New York; and I am very sure that nowhere in this city or elsewhere can there be found better ventilated or more comfortable rooms than those upon which the committee has settled. Besides, at no season of the year would there be an equal chance to secure the attendance of representative teachers. For be it understood, that at last, even Business Colleges are beginning to follow the abrogation of "perpetual scholarships," by the equally sensible abrogation of "perpetual sessions."

The responses which your committee have received, much as I felt the importance and predicted the success of the movement, have taken me by surprise. I expected, of course, that the young and active workers in the ranks would collect their dues, gather up the credentials of

The Journal as a Medium of Advertising.

The present large circulation of the JOURNAL, teaching, as it does, a very large majority of all the teachers of writing and book-keeping in the country, renders it a most effective medium for advertising books, merchandise and materials desired in those professions.

Teachers seeking situations, suit persons desiring to employ teachers will find the columns of the JOURNAL an effective medium.

The fact that no advertisement not in line with the objects of the JOURNAL is solicited, and quite a limited number of others are desired, renders it doubly valuable to the few who do advertise.

The September number of the JOURNAL will be one of unusual interest and attractiveness; it will alone be worth the price of a year's subscription. Specimen copies sent on receipt of 10c; no copies will be sent free, so save your postal cards.



BY PROF. R. RUSSELL.

For the Penman's Art Journal

Prof. M. had the kindness to show me quite a number of samples of his own pen, pencil, and crayon drawing, which are truly marvellous specimens of art. Upwards of 90 square feet of crayon drawings (on black surface) is a novelty, I believe, in the art of drawing. He is welcome, and is excused after D. Williams' style of lettering, drawing and flourishing. It represents Pa. Cont. of Arms, beautifully embellished with lettering and flourishing. A life size antelope (also in crayon) exhibits wonderful skill in animal drawing; also antelope with pen in ink, as large as life, is surprisingly natural and beautiful. Next, last, with a large spread eagle, show superlative pen and pencil flourishing. Another charming example of pen and pencil work, the master effort of Prof. M., was about one. I allude to "Sweet Home," being a *ficus-like* of the piece found in Williams & Packard's Gems, though somewhat large.

W. H. S.

A missive was sent to "Mrs. McGowan, 46 4side street." This being interpreted meant 46 Forsyth street.

"Miss Mizzie Primrose No. 33 North 12th Corner Gimmeur old house is taken already."

Besides these are numerous other quaint addresses in the scrap-book, and hundreds like them are received daily. It is remarkable that the officials in the Post Office succeed in bringing most of them to their proper addresses. Such as the three last-mentioned are of course undeliverable, and are sent to the Dead Letter Office, where in course of time they are destroyed.—*N. Y. Evening*

The Perfected Type Writer,
 Advertised by Messrs. Fairbanks & Co., in
 another column, is one of the most useful
 as it is fast becoming most popular inven-
 tions of the age. The Rev. Lyman Ab-
 bott says: "What a sewing machine is to
 the wife, the type-writer is to the husband
 —married, they make a happy couple, and
 a well furnished household."

George W. Colburn & Son;
Fire Insurance;
Lowell,
Mass.
41 1/2 Main St.

THE ABOVE IS A SPECIMEN ENGRAVED IN FAC-SIMILE FROM WRITING BY FRANK COBURN,
LOWELL, MASS.

Here are some superscriptions which would lead one to think that the readers of the let

Salem, Ohio, is a very graceful writer and experienced teacher. See his card below.

FOR SALE—A COMMERCIAL COLLEGE that has been established for 12 years in a city of 20,000 inhabitants, with no opposition; very cheap; par cash, balance on long time. This institution has cleared for its proprietor upwards of \$12,000 during the past twelve years; the proprietor having a large amount of other business to attend to, is he reason for selling. To a young man with small capital and who is not afraid to work, this is a splendid chance. Address PROF. D. T. AMES, 305 Broadway, N. Y.

25 GOOD WHITE ENVELOPES, birds and scrolls
thereon, 13 c.; **note** for making white pen-
plate, jet black, glossy, 50 c.; **pen** for drawing
drawn and dourished **case** you ever saw, 13 c.;
pen flourished, each different, 30 c.; 12 cards, written
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ten cards for 12c. Lesson course, 50c. Samples and
price-list, 13c. **R. MOODY**, East Charleston, Vt. 411

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cents; pen-flourished, \$1. Sample, 25 cents.

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50 RECIPES for making twelve colors of ink (including Gold, Silver, White, Invisible and Indelible) suit for 25 cents. Stamps taken. WELLN W. SWIFT, Marionville, Onondaga County, N. Y. 5-121

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Published Monthly, at 205 Broadway, for \$1.00 per Year.

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1878.

VOL. II. NO. 6.

Cards of Penman and Business Colleges, occupying three lines of space, will be inserted in this column for \$2.50 per year.

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Business Education.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY THOMAS MAY PETERSON OF PHILADELPHIA, BEFORE A CONVENTION OF COMMERCIAL TEACHERS AND PENMEN, HELD AT NEW YORK, AUGUST 6, 1878.

Whatever may be the idea of a student in studying a subject, whether his efforts are suggested by caprice, or are made in obedience to a discreetly laid general plan, and without respect to the subject studied, two results are secured—the one special, the other general. Not only does he possess himself of the particular special subject upon which he labors, but beyond this the mere performance of the mental labor implied in the effort of studying, generates mental vigor. The study of all subjects will elicit yield the first result, that is, possession of the special information sought, but with regard to the second, whilst all will secure it in some degree others will secure a still more healthful and effective discipline of the mind than others.

The value of a study must, however, be measured conjointly by both results. By the first to ascertain the dollar and cent value of the information itself and by the last to determine the mental vigor and discipline communicated to the effort by the effort.

This measurement is nevertheless qualified by a consideration not yet referred to, which, unless the safety of our schools and colleges, and we shall be compelled to connect ourselves with the application of the measures of value here established to one or two of the most familiar subjects of teaching.

Take, for instance, the study of writing. Measure it by the value of the information or ability acquired by a diligent and intelligent seeking of such information and it ranks among the most valuable of studies for it, itself, and by itself, constitutes a means of livelihood, yet so far as the second result is concerned, that of securing useful discipline, it is scarcely to be named, the degree

of advantage to that particular being so low. Yet it again rises in importance when its effect upon the general usefulness of a person is contemplated, for who of the worst writers among an intelligent audience will not allow that to write well is no inconsiderable accomplishment. The subject of Grammar, on the contrary, when measured by the business value of the information secured is inconsiderable, for without it fortunes are made and with it, fortunes are lost and conditions of poverty are continued. The trader is understood when he offers his wares cheaply, though the offer may be couched in ungrammatical language, whilst the collegiately educated merchant is fully impressed with the honesty of the customer provided he will through the King's English may be murdered in the language accompanying the cash. But when we consider the mental discipline secured by its study, and the general intelligence resulting therefrom, grammar deserves taxes very high rank. Until recently all our educational plans and systems have regarded subjects with regard to their effect on the mind and their influence upon the general intelligence of the student to the exclusion of an examination of the dollar and cent value of the information itself. Now the tendency of the age is to consider every branch of education in this light without limiting its view to other respects. The popular move is to the right direction but goes too far.

If A is to be an engineer he can well afford to drop Latin and Greek, for more Geometry and Algebra, anatomical drawing for perspective and mechanical drafting; but to enable him successfully to prosecute such studies as will fit him to be an engineer, or to practice that calling with credit, an amount of general education must first be possessed which will at least place him upon the plane of the average general intelligence of society, and his mind must have been so disciplined by studies whose effect is powerful in that direction, as to enable him to prosecute effectively the special studies necessary for his profession. When an education results from such principles its possessor is not only generally educated and specially fitted for some established calling of life, but he also has that very desirable information of knowing how to study any new matter, which fancy or interest may suggest, for knowledge is orderly, all parts materially supporting and lying in the mind in the natural order, so that they all become united into a solid whole, easily remembered and easily proved. I do not know but that I am prepared to claim that man as the best educated whose mind is disciplined without reference to the bulk of the information possessed. I can not altogether claim him to be the best capacitated for teaching.

The thoughts here presented have been suggested by a close observation of the wants of our communities and a thorough personal identification with widely different educational systems, and I will now summarily state them.

Let our children receive, say by the old system, a general sort of information made up of an ordinary common school education, and continue this at least until they have reached the place of an average general intelligence of society, then, commencing with the tediousness of the day, let us form some general idea of the means of livelihood which the child is adapted to or will follow at the age of maturity, and build

upon the foundation of general intelligence already secured an education specially fitting him for the proposed vocation. Let the prospective lawyer then attend a law school, the prospective physician dissect, the future business man attend the Business College.

Business College! What a misnomer that would have seemed to the old school men. How it would have shocked Plato, who pronounced the trade of a shop keeper to be a degradation to a freeman, and wished it punished as a crime. The institutions themselves would probably have been mobbed, among the Boctonians who excluded for ten years from all office in the State those who had delided themselves with commerce, but now what is more successful or more respectable? The demand for the more learned is decreasing, that for the practical and useful increasing, and the practical and useful are demanded alone, detached from every thing else. And is there not a justification for this popular movement? Using the word utilization in its broadest sense as noting anything which in any manner contributes to happiness, we may say in general terms education is improving in proportion as it becomes utilitarian. It is improving in proportion as it renders men more fitted to avail themselves of the properties of natural agents in the production of wealth, and at the same time to enjoy and produce pleasure, and to seize on all the opportunities for promoting their own or others happiness which are presented in life.

Now one of the most important requisites of happiness is to have freedom of choice, not to be forced to uninteresting and distasteful pursuits as essential accompaniments of those which are useful and agreeable. For instance, George will be a chemist, his most important aim then is to study such degrees of scientific investigation as will enable him to solve the chemical problems which will be presented to him, in his future career. It is a matter of comparatively minor importance to him that the differential of the sine of an arc is equal to the same function of the differential of the arc itself, that the cosine of the same arc is the radian, or that in the year 835 Egbert, King of England, defeated the Danes at the battle of Hengeston Hill. He may in his hours of leisure and recreation find amusement in facts like these, but the pleasure they produce may justify their acquisition, but apart from gratifying individual peculiarities of taste, they are not likely to be productive to him of any valuable results. Why should he be forced to learn them then? Why should they be included in a course of studies, every part of which he must go through with or none at all? James will be a merchant, he desires to become acquainted with generally adopted business forms, usages of trade and the peculiarities and distribution of the commodities with which he expects to deal, and he is anxious to have the means of making accurate calculations, so as to become a facile and accurate accountant. Samuel will be a lawyer, he wishes to study the constitution, and the usages of courts of law, the growth and present state of the government of his country, and for purposes of comparison, those of other countries. He will be likely to have some influence in reforming or modifying the laws, and therefore he wishes to know what principles eminent thinkers have adopted as the foundations of their systems of jurispru-

dence and to what general end they have tended in their labors and recommendations.

Recognizing the demands of the hour and conforming to them, let the special preparation for a known vocation be made practical in the largest sense, let it, if possible, embrace a drill in the duties of the position itself so that the time spent in securing this special adaptation may be literally an apprenticeship in the work connected with the position. Let the Business College not content itself with teaching book-keeping, to practice which but one of a large number in a store is required, but let there be goods bought and goods sold, let the customs which have grown up in business be taught, not by precept, but place your students where they can do and perform business itself. Compensatively slight would be the advantages of business colleges if a technical knowledge of accounts was all that they furnished. Where legitimately managed and fully equipped they yield a business education comprising the manner of transacting business, when, how and what the correct, energetic and careful business man should do in every conceivable variety of position qualified by every sort of circumstance, the legal relations of a merchant to the maker, drawer, and payer of a check, note, or draft, the usage of banks, the obligations of the buyer and seller, all the multifarious, but well regulated movements and duties of those who trade, and the most approved method of securing protection from fraud, counterfeit money, etc.

Beyond this they can detach from a course of Business Education such branches as arithmetic, penmanship and letter writing, and by reason of the principle of individual instruction they can to a desirable manner teach those who are deficient therein from whatever untoward circumstance in early life. That they should be managed as well as taught by professional teachers, in such an endeavor as this I need not take time to prove—that litigants employ professional lawyers, religionists resort to theologians, the sick seek physicians, that learners should seek professional teachers, are quite truisms here.

That Business Colleges are sometimes managed by business men and some few by adventurers yet, I will not attempt to deny, but an easy explanation of this is found in the fact that these colleges are recently devised means for supplying the mercantile community with educated help, and in avowedly adventurers are the first to move. They perform the skirmish duty for the business men who actively observe the points developed, and when satisfied that real instruction is certain to follow, in a business sense, quietly move on and command the situation. Teachers, practical, professional earnest teachers, timely and distrustfully engage in business operations, and well accented—namely, by a close legitimacy of the points developed, and when satisfied that real, regular paid industry in favor of the hazards of business. Yet in an educational institution, how necessary that the teacher should be there armed with the absolute power of proprietorship. How emphatically does interest demand that the teacher be a generalization which the trainer of the teacher and the systematic arrangement of the information to be taught which the science of teaching involves.

Business Colleges have, however, passed the period of experimental schools, and have grown into that of permanent and recognized institutions of the mercantile community. Their graduates are preferred for business purposes to such an extent over those of institutions imparting general education, that \$750 and \$500 per annum are far over the average of the salaries paid in the two cases; the special business knowledge commanding a figure so superior to the merits of trade, when all values are determined.

Who then should have a business education? Naturally answered—those who transact business. And who does not? How often is the lawyer in the practice of his profession required to take a close look of accounts, and how frequently does the physician feel to secure a bill in consequence of the want of system in his books, or want of regular business customs and habits in preparing and presenting bills? Those controlling money that may be so more actively employed in the management of its interest, and need a record of their transactions, and information concerning business customs, forms and affairs, and can insure safety to themselves and possessions, only to books of account regularly and systematically kept. No system of education counts as largely as the one that is termed the "General and liberal sciences," nor is there any system so immediately remunerative. Judged by the money value, it commends the number of persons needing it, or the small amount of time required for its acquisition, it is at once desirable, economical and useful.

I apprehend that the book-keepers who were the earliest to engage their talents in business, have never the extent of the lively imagination saw a larger field of usefulness for these enterprises, than comprised those occupying inferior positions in business, who wished to command higher and more profitable ones together with the general class who were in any way connected with business, either as proprietors or assistants, to whom a knowledge of accounts is essential, but since those early days the principle of educating specifically for the expected future of the pupil, has become so deeply seated in the public mind as to require such a modification of the business education as to permit it to maintain its relation to the mercantile community as the medical college sustains to the practice of medicine—that of giving specific information to be used in a specified field of life. As the mental vigor and previous education of the medical graduate largely determine his proficiency as a practitioner, so the circumstances will largely determine the efficiency and success of the book-keeper graduated at a business college. As the newly digested medical graduate is not an old and experienced physician full of years and honor, so the newly graduated book-keeper is not the port of the gray-haired old clerk who, has year after year, settled the cash and struck the balance of the ledger of his employers. But old men die and young ones grow up to take their places, and the old carry with them to their grave all their experiences, and it dies with them. The young cannot get it from them. The best and most that they can do to equip themselves with that sort of education which will make them eligible to enter upon the practice of their calling, be it medical or commercial, and thus society is protected in book-keeping by processes parallel to those which protect it from the quack in medicine.

The theory that an individual should slowly read up medicine in some physician's office, and quietly accompany the doctor in his round of practice, and thus become a man of medicine, has given way to the medical college, with its trained lecturers, dissections and anatomical apparatus, and who so bold as to doubt the wisdom of the change. Associate with the medical college personal contact with the business of the practicing physician, if you please, it will help, but who dare assail the necessity of the collegiate course of culture. So we are reminded of other methods of acquiring business education beside the long and ill-paid apprenticeship in the counting house, costing years of routine duty without the refreshing contact of a reason for sought

do, and comparatively speaking without remuneration. The business college, with its trained teachers full of business experience, its business department and graded courses of instruction will educate thoroughly and economically, those who design entering the counting house. Having held a position in a business house prior to engaging one's attention in a course of business studies, will secure a better understanding of the teaching exactly as a year or two's study in a physician's office will secure a better understanding of the medical lectures.

But besides the above institute needed, called the business college into existence, there are three large classes to whom it is fast becoming a necessity. Those who have completed the elementary English studies, and who wish to engage in business, those neglectful of early opportunities and until now unable to hear the expense of their tuition, and all classes and conditions of society needing rapid, legible, hand-writing, either for business or as an accomplishment. In the preparation of pupils for business one soon learns the importance of pressing writing in the selection of his materials and subjects. A student who is indifferent to the applicant's handwriting, let the employer write however carefully he may. A good easy business hand is the surest passport to favor in the counting house, and will win in every contest against every circumstance where the competition is to the employer. Rapid, facile completion, solid ability as a book-keeper are needed to retain the position won, but excellence in the writing, which can at once be executed and shown, secures the opportunity to which to display one's other merits. And to such an extent is the disposition to hire a man to write for himself, that strangers to the common school carried, that at History, Etymology, Physiology and Constitution, are added, less and less attention is being given to reading and writing, which lamentably suffer in the public schools of our city, and in such of the country as does not have a high standard of culture. Fewer studies in a plain English education.

Those two circumstances, the one showing how much the young aspirant to business honors needs an easy, legible writing, and the other showing how little opportunity he has for the ordinary education at institutions to obtain it, have been so markedly in the business College, disregarding the importance of this branch and failing to secure a first-class teacher making this subject a specialty, will sink in popular estimation, however excellent in its other provisions. There would be little to be said of such an undertaking, that of explaining what is meant by *business education*, could a new thing be ushered into existence with all the improvements suggested by time and free from the follies of youth, but men are not born so men but as infants, and time and need to develop the manly form and perfect judgment, so there has been required time to slough off the pretentious ideas and check the wild schemes of those who started out in the new field of education specially for business, knowing not where to tread. More or less apprehension has been created in the popular mind in the past by the use of such an unmeaning term, that the use of such a study to be taught for a small amount of money, and to be finished in the unprejudiced period of from eight to twelve weeks, a wondrous economy of both time and money, but so suggestive of economy in these essentials of time and money, that we cannot but feel further economizing by withholding all of our time and money from such a monstrous and absurd proposal. As the child does may foolish things of which the man is honestly ashamed, when the child has become a man so that we would not countenance and direct such a man, many may yet believe from some quarters, descriptive of a business education which the professional teacher and conscientious business man may heartily regret, but if such be the case let a discriminating public refuse its endorsement of the manifest absurdity and shows of empiricism, and it will sink to the same case which it at once dishonors and misrepresents.

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The Science of Accounts and its Corollaries, in Mental and Moral Philosophy.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE PENMAN'S CONVENTION IN NEW YORK, BY E. C. FOLGOM, OF ALBANY.

"A Science," says Prof. Perry, "is the body of exact definitions and sound principles deduced from, and applied to a single class of facts or phenomena." The science of accounts proceeds precisely to this definition. It is both inductive and deductive. Its principles are deduced from and applied to the phenomena of the business world. It begins with value which is the underlying fact of business and accounts. Book-keeping is keeping track something and that is value. Value is our starting point. What, then, is value? Here Political Economy comes to our aid, and is to the science of accounts what geometry is to astronomy. M. Bostial says: "Value is the exchange of two values." Prof. Perry gives a similar definition. It is often called a "purchasing power." Anything that has power to purchase something is value. Mr. Folgom calls it "an exchangeable service," since it is only service that exchanges. A clear conception of value is essential to a scientific study of accounts and business. Indeed, the *Arithmetica* led to both economics and accounts. Very little study will master it. A competent teacher can convey it as an ordinary initiation. Business phenomena yield only three classes of value—commodity, claim, service. These compose all business transactions. The three classes of business of these three values perpetually exchanging against each other and which it is the function of double-entry to keep track of. Why, then, is it so difficult to learn accounts and keep them? Simply because value and its modes of exchange are not understood. Even Prof. Perry of William College, one of our most eminent economists, appears to be a little astray on one point, which is very misleading, especially in accounts. He claims that "value in use" is not a "value in exchange." This is a mistake, because this "value in use" is the service value which keeps track of the exchange in business transactions. Every time we receive interest or rent we give "value in use," which Prof. Perry says is not a "value in exchange." It was this point that gave rise to the great debate in the convention. Mr. Folgom claimed that, in legitimate business transactions, all exchanges are equivalent. That Mr. Packard conceded, in his "Advance Sheets to Universal Book-keeping," to be true "theoretically," but not "practically." He says: "Theoretically a transaction is an equal exchange of valuable things;" but "practically, however, in every case of exchange which results in a gain, the value of the thing received must be greater than that of the thing given; and in cases where the result is a loss, the value of the thing given must be greater than that of the thing received." This Mr. Folgom regards very strange economics, and still stranger ethics! Since all wealth, on exchange, is secured, not on the principle of giving and getting, but that of something for nothing! Indeed, Mr. Packard uses these very words in a marginal note of his "Advance sheets," where, in speaking of rendering "a service for a commodity," he says he has in fact received "something for nothing." The same idea, also, is carried out in his definitions of loss and gain. For, he says: "In every case of exchange which results in a gain, the value of the thing received must be greater than that of the thing given; and in cases where the result is a loss, the value of the thing given must be greater than that of the thing received." This error, observe, springs from his having ignored the law of equality, in the exchange of values in all business transactions. Overlooking the *service value*, as the key-stone in the arch of business exchanges, it is not strange that he should conclude that there is a difference between values received and given in those transactions in which gain and loss originate. On his theory, some transactions have this quality of values exchanged, and others have not. But the theory is not borne out by business transactions; since since never occur, and none can occur, which cannot be explained by the law of equality of exchange. Nature never more abhors a


vacuum than commerce an inequality of exchange. Take transactions, which are the four great sources of the increase of wealth. If we receive wages, or profits, or interest, or rent, we give, in each case, an equivalent value in service, and in equal all transactions. On this theory, the service value underlies loss and gain. What is loss and gain? According to Mr. Packard, it is the difference of values exchanged. Mr. Folgom defines them as follows: *Gain is receiving pay for our service; loss is paying for others' service.* These definitions comport with the universal law of equality of business exchanges.

Again, Prof. Perry reduces all exchanges to six cases; but Mr. Folgom makes out nine, which he calls equations, for the reason that all exchanges are equations. These are all explained in his *Logic of Accounts*. Prof. Perry does not call his six cases of exchange equations, because, probably, he, like Mr. Packard, must have an inequality in those cases, in which loss and gain occur. Indeed, Prof. Perry does say, in his most remarkable treatise on the subject, that "the difference between the estimate of what is received and the estimate of what is given is the measure of the gain of exchange" so it is, of course, the loss of exchange. Hence, Prof. Perry and Mr. Packard are in accord in their views of exchange; but both are mistaken.

Mr. Folgom not only makes out nine equations of exchange, under which he places all business transactions, but he demonstrates, in his "Logic," thirteen results of exchange, as shown by double-entry ledgers. From these relations he draws corollaries in mental and moral relations, and divides them in three realms—financial, intellectual, moral. In the first, loss and gain are the potential facts; in the second, error and truth; in the third wrong and right. The difference of these complements, in either realm, determines the status. In finance, a man may be solvent, insolvent, or neither; his knowledge and his character may be the cause of his ruin; the principle of equality is at the basis. In every case of loss and gain, which varies financial status, there is, nevertheless, equality of values exchanged. So, too, in all cases of error and truth this equality is at work. In fact, *truth is the equation of ideas and objects*, and *right is the equation of actions and objects*. This gives us a test of truth and error. Formerly, some thought the world was flat; others, that it was round. In one case, there was error; in the other, truth. Magellan circumnavigated the earth, and the objective fact was found, by experiment, to support the theory. The error was not, because the equation of idea and object; while error, a supposed equation. This is true of any theory of knowledge. It is true, even of Rev. Joseph Cook's four tests of knowledge—instinct, intuition, experiment, syllogism; which he makes the four quadrants of the circle of human knowledge.

But these financial relations become peculiarly illustrative of moral relations. Man becomes morally solvent, insolvent, and neither; through his right and wrong doings. There is, therefore, in the very nature of things, up and down in moral as well as in financial relations. The error is not, because it does more wrong than right, but certainly on the descent to the moral hell, as he who effects continually more loss than gain, is on the downward road to financial ruin. Man cannot escape his relations. There is a right course; there is a wrong course; the former is his right; the latter is his wrong, in the moral realm. Man's standing is the difference of his wrongs and rights of a life. Theodore Parker used to say: "Every fall is a fall upwards." But this is not the teaching of either financial or ethical relations. As there is financial insolvency, so is there moral insolvency, and every man must take the consequences of his status in either case. In conclusion, it must be conceded that, in double-entry accounts, we have no mean science, which, while it minutely interprets all financial exchanges, throws, also, great light upon mental and moral relations.

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We hope to make the JOURNAL so interesting and attractive that no penman or teacher who sees it can withhold either his subscription or a good word; but we would not like to do more even than that, we desire their active cooperation as correspondents and agents, we therefore offer the following

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NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER, 1878.

The Journal and Business Education.

It will be observed by our report given in another column, of the recent "Penman's Convention," that a permanent organization to be known as the "Business College Teachers and Penmen's Association," was effected, and that a resolution was unanimously passed that the *PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL* be recognized as the official organ of the Association. Now, this does not mean that the *JOURNAL*, in the future, is to be any less a penman's paper, but that it will take a more general and active interest in all those subjects which are recognized as belonging to practical business education, and which constitute the course of instruction in a well-ordered business college.

At the present time the profession of penmanship can scarcely be said to exist outside and independent of business colleges. There is not one penman in twenty who has not been, or who does not hope at some time to be associated with a business college, while of the great army of skillful clerks and accountants throughout the country, there is a very small percentage who have not acquired their skill in one of those institutions. The modern professor of penmanship who is qualified to teach nothing else, will gain little honor or success; indeed other qualifications are indispensable, their very high intellect to all capable persons a fatal defect in the ability, industry or judgment of the single able professor. We would, therefore, say to all young men who are striving to become skillful writers, do not lose sight

of all other qualifications necessary to render its acquisition of value to you.

If you desire to employ it profitably in business, a knowledge of accounts, with correct grammar, and spelling will greatly enhance your opportunity for doing so. If it is your purpose to become a teacher, the ability to instruct in other commercial branches will open scores of desirable positions which would be closed to one who can teach, however skillfully, writing alone. We can teach, however skilfully, writing alone. We can teach, however skilfully, writing alone.

The association which has just been formed, has long been needed, to consolidate and crystallize the cause, and promote the interest of commercial education. Business colleges and their teachers have heretofore failed to command the degree of public confidence and esteem to which they were entitled; largely from the want of a united and harmonious effort, to place themselves properly, and justly before the public; and perhaps more largely from the fact that a few noisy conceited mountebanks have constantly disgusted the intelligent public with their extravagant and false claims trumpeted abroad through the instrumentality of brass bands, monstrous bragging circulars through almost broadcast, and such other multitudinous tricks and trills as had previously been tolerated only by credulous and shallow, while the more modest, sensible and genuine workers in the profession, have not been known or appreciated outside of the circle of their patronage. This single mountebank and charlatan, by his greater energy and persistence in thrusting himself before the public, has done more to lower the public estimate of business colleges than scores of conscientious, earnest, capable and successful workers could do for their support and elevation. It is through the instrumentality of the association just formed, which shall bring annually into council the reputable teachers and managers of these institutions, and the medium of the *JOURNAL*, that this false impression on the part of the public is to be corrected, and business colleges and their teachers attain to their proper and honorable position in the grand educational system of this country.

Penmanship, Books, &c., Exhibited at the Convention.

A large hall adjoining the one in which the convention assembled, was especially arranged for and devoted to the use of parties desirous to exhibit specimens of penmanship, books, charts, or other school supplies.

Among the numerous specimens of penmanship the most conspicuous for their size and excellence, were two specimens of the collection executed by L. P. Spencer and H. W. Flickinger, and exhibited at the centennial by Ivison, Blackman, Taylor & Co. These specimens, for delicacy and accuracy of the work, artistic beauty and perfection of design, have no equal in this country. A fine collection consisting of drawing, writing and flourishing, was exhibited by H. C. Kendall, of Boston. Several large sheets of very skillful lettering and flourishing, executed by H. W. Kibbe of Utica, N. Y., were exhibited by Prof. McCreary, of the Utica Business College. A copy of the *Lord's Prayer*, beautifully written by W. E. Donahy, in large round-hand, was exhibited by H. C. Wright, of Brooklyn. A large sheet of gorgeous, executed in attractive style was forwarded for exhibition by John McCarthy, of Washington, D. C. A. R. Danton, of Boston, exhibited several proof sheets of a new book on writing which he is now preparing for publication, which indicated in their ease, grace and attractive form, a new and original combination, that he still wields a master's pen. Copies of "Ames' Compendium of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship," together

with several pages of the original pen and ink copy, from which some of the most elaborate pages of the work were printed by lithography; also a large album in which was presented an extensive variety of original pen work, together with photographic copies of engraving and other miscellaneous work executed by Mr. Ames, was on exhibition. J. H. Barlow, Hudson City, N.J., one of the veterans of the art in New York, exhibited an extensive, rare and interesting collection of ancient works on penmanship. Some of these were between two and three hundred years old, in various languages, French, German, Portuguese, English, &c., and showing the art as practiced by the old masters: such as Seddon, Ayres, Cocker, Ventura, Tompkins, &c. Another object of interest was to be noticed in Mr. Packard's office, by the hand of Mr. Barlow, called "*The American Centennial*." A work of vast labor and exquisite skill, for which a medal and diploma was awarded at the Art Exposition of Philadelphia. But the exhibit which attracted most attention from all present, was a large scrap book, in which was presented all of the attractive letters and specimens, that have been received at the office of the *JOURNAL*, for notices and comment, since its first publication. Among the books exhibited were a series of text books on book-keeping by J. C. Bryant, of Buffalo, N. Y. Also two volumes on the subject by J. M. Mayhew, Detroit, Mich.; H. W. Ellsworth, New York; J. W. Van Sickle, of Springfield, Ohio; and the Bryant & Stratton series written by S. S. Packard, and published by Ivison, Blackman, Taylor & Co., New York. Of copy books the Spencerian, Payson, Dutton & Scribner, and Ellsworth series were exhibited. An extensive variety of superior black-boarders were presented for use and exhibition by the N. Y. Litho Slate Co., 191 Fulton street, New York.

Renewal of Subscription.

Several subscribers, whose *JOURNAL* was discontinued at the expiration of their term of subscription, have written to us, expressing regret, and in some instances great dissatisfaction, that we should have so little confidence in them, as to discontinue the *JOURNAL*—simply because they had neglected to renew the subscription. One, even saying that if we could not trust him for one dollar, and had struck his name from our list, he would not trouble us to replace it. These parties seem to regard the stopping of their paper as a personal matter, and as evidence that we are unwilling to trust them for the small sum of one dollar. No inference could be more erroneous. The fact is, that the same of each stood upon our subscription list among thousands of others, and simply as a necessary and proper business arrangement, we instructed our clerk to notify by post-card each subscriber when his subscription would expire, and to discontinue the paper to all whose subscription was not renewed, and in some instances such would be the case in the columns of the *JOURNAL*. For us personally to perform a labor of so great detail is quite impossible, and it is therefore from necessity assigned to clerk who simply obeys instruction, having no knowledge or license by which he can discriminate among delinquent subscribers. In each instance referred to above, we were ourselves obliged to consult our register to learn whether or not the subscribers were renewed, or the *JOURNAL* discontinued. We can hardly understand how any one, who, having had due notice of the time when his subscription would expire and has neglected to renew the same, can expect us to know that it is merely an oversight on his part, and make him an exception by continuing to mail his paper. How are we to know that he even desires it? to say nothing of his willingness or ability to pay for it.

We have never claimed to be omniscient, and never supposed that any subscriber

would do us the reverence to so regard us, but still it seems otherwise, we hasten to correct any such error by saying that our knowledge of the desires of patrons extends only so far as they have been by them expressed, and that the best and only satisfactory evidence we can have that the *JOURNAL* is desired, is a direct statement to that effect, accompanied with the proper amount of cash.

Proceedings of the Convention.

In reply to the many inquiries, if a full report of all the proceedings of the Convention would be published, we would say, we would say that that matter was left entirely to the discretion of the executive committee who, we understand, have decided not to issue such a report. We shall therefore do the best we can to present all matters of interest through the present and future numbers of the *JOURNAL*. In the present number, besides a general report of the proceedings will be found, in full, the able and ably written paper by W. A. Tallott; and the address upon "Business Education," by Thomas May Peirce, President of the Union Business College, Philadelphia, which deserves to be carefully read and considered by every person, in any manner interested in the cause of business education. It is the most sound, logical and convincing statement of the necessity for, and utility of, a special and practical training of young men for business, that we have ever read or seen. We also give abstracts of the paper on teaching writing by J. W. Payson, and E. G. Folson's profound and masterly address upon the Science of Accounts and their Corollaries in Mental and Moral Philosophy, together with several other items of interest.

Practical Lessons in Writing.

In the next issue of the *JOURNAL* we shall give the first of a very practical series of lessons in writing, prepared by Prof. J. W. Payson, an associate author of the Payson, Dutton and Scribner popular system of copy books. These lessons will be appropriately illustrated with cuts, and will present the whole subject in a form and manner so ingenious and attractive as to command the interest and greatly aid all earnest pupils and teachers of writing. Indeed, we feel that we cannot commend these lessons too highly. That Prof. Payson is a thorough master of his art and subject, no one who listened to his most excellent essay (an abstract of which is given in another column), upon writing before the late Penman's Convention, can doubt. These lessons have been published in the *Primary Teacher*, published in Boston by T. W. Bicknell, and have everywhere elicited the highest praise.

Regular Issue of the Journal.

Many persons who have from some cause failed to receive certain numbers of the *JOURNAL* have written to know if it has suspended or if it has been regularly issued. We wish it distinctly understood, that with the exception of the month of August, 1877, the *JOURNAL* has been printed and mailed to every subscriber upon our list during the first week of every month, and should we be blessed with life and health, it will continue to be mailed, and subscribers who at any time fail, to receive the *JOURNAL* by the 15th of the month are requested to notify us of that fact, that we may discover, and remove the cause of the failure.

The Special Attention

of teachers, card writers, authors, and proprietors of business colleges is invited to the advantage of inserting a standing business card of three lines in the first column of the *JOURNAL*. Its circulation is now so large and extensive as to reach, more or less, the neighborhood of all persons in the United States or Canada. The charge is small, and can hardly fail of being many times repaid.

A Convention of Western Penmen.

We notice in the June number of the *Penman's Help* (which, by the way, is the latest number received) that several parties are advertising a convention of Western Penmen, to be held during the holidays. By all means, let such a convention be held. Penmen can not come together too often or become too thoroughly acquainted with each other. If possible, we should be happy to attend such a convention, but with us, the holiday season is the time, above all others, that overburdens us with work. We shall, however, watch any movement in that direction with a great degree of interest and favor. Let our western brethren assemble, have their say and essays and adjourn to join in a grand united national convention at Cleveland, O., in August next.

Encouraging.

It is not only encouraging but highly gratifying to receive such substantial assurance as that given by Prof. Soule in the following letter, that the JOURNAL and its efforts in behalf of practical education is being appreciated and acknowledged by representative teachers.

OFFICE OF THE BRYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25, '78

MY DEAR AMES:—At the last meeting of the Business College Teachers' and Penmen's Association, held in New York, you will remember that I made a few remarks on what I deemed the duty of college principals and penmen in the support of your paper. I then felt and still feel, that your efforts to establish a journal devoted to calligraphers and which will be the organ of the association, should receive hearty and liberal aid from every member of our profession.

I desire to see it placed on a *paying basis* for a number of reasons, one, that you, to whom so much is due, should be rewarded for your generous outlay of time and money; another that it be made a *permanent medium*, and lastly, that who well established you may be able to devote to it your whole time, thus improving and elevating each department.

I wish there was more interest taken in this matter, and that greater disposition was shown by principals of Business Colleges to aid in securing a large circulation of the JOURNAL. There are none but who afford to subscribe for at least five or ten copies, which may be profitably used as rewards for improvement in writing, fine sets of books, etc., by pupils.

I enclose check for ten (\$10) yearly subscription, please give me credit. The names of parties to whom I wish them sent will be forwarded as soon as possible.

When the season opens, efforts will be made to send you one or more large clubs.

Very truly, yours,

J. E. SOULE.

To the Business College Teachers and Penmen of the U. S. and Canada.

The undersigned duly elected members of the Executive Committee of the "Business College Teachers' and Penmen's Association," having been authorized to admit as charter members of the Association, all who are eligible to membership, and who pay the dues of \$175 (\$50), on or before October 1st next, hereby notify those whom it may concern that communication to either of them on the above subject will receive prompt attention.

L. L. SPRAGUE, Kingston, Pa.
H. C. SPENCER, Washington, D. C.
THOMAS MAY PIERCE, Philadelphia.
Executive Committee.

Business College Items.

Col. Soule, President of Soule's Commercial College, New Orleans, La., is spending his vacation in Europe.

E. P. Heald's Business College Journal, San Francisco, Cal., is the most interesting and readable college paper that finds its way into our sanctum.

The prospectus of Peirce's Union Business College, Philadelphia, in keeping with the institution it represents, is a practical, business like statement of what patrons desire to know.

The Gem City Business College, Quincy, Ill., D. L. Musselman, principal, has a re-union and a reception on September 3. We regret not being able to accept an invitation to be present.

Henry C. Wright's Catalogue and College Journal for 1878-9, is received. Both are models of good taste, and common sense in advertising. The specimens of penmanship presented in the catalogue, from the pen of W. E. Dennis, are superb.

John W. Brown has become the sole proprietor of the Jacksonville, Ill., Business College, and will be assisted in the col-

perity for that institution during the past year; over five hundred pupils having been in attendance.

A Beautiful and Valuable Premium.

Until further notice we will mail to each new subscriber, and others renewing their subscription with the first copy of the JOURNAL, a copy of The Lord's Prayer, 19 x 24. This is a fac-simile copy of one of the most artistic, beautiful, and perfect works that we have ever executed with the pen; beside displaying the text of the Prayer in highly ornate and perfect lettering, there are represented ten of the most important scenes in the life of Christ, together with the ten commandments. The original pen and ink copy of this picture was executed by us on an order from the publisher, Mr. G. M. Allen, for which he paid us five hundred dollars in cash. Copies the same size and quality, as we now offer free as a premium to every new subscriber and renewer, he sold through agents for one dollar. This premium alone is well worth the entire cost of a year's subscription to the JOURNAL. Want of space forbids a more extended description at present.



THE ABOVE IS A FAC-SIMILE COPY OF FLOURISHING BY M. E. BLACKMAN, OF WORCESTER, MASS.

lege by I. J. Woodworth and H. B. Chickew. Mr. Chickew graduated with J. E. Soule, and is an accomplished writer and teacher.

T. B. Stowell has become proprietor of the Providence Business College, formerly owned and conducted by W. W. Warner. Mr. Stowell is a graduate of the State Normal School of Mass.; he is a skillful, experienced and popular teacher, and will undoubtedly win favor and success in his new position.

The Annual Catalogue and college paper issued by H. E. Hibbard, Principal of the "Bryant & Stratton Commercial School," Boston, has been received. Both are in excellent taste and tell of remarkable pro-

We will close by giving two among hundreds of complimentary notices it has received from the press and lovers of art.

Elizabeth, N. J., Daily Journal.

April 21, 1876.

"It is a curious and wonderful production of the pen, and deserves a place in every home to our lead."

Daily Standard, Syracuse, N. Y.

April 24, 1876.

"Prof. Ames has wrought out many a noble, and many an artistic design, but never did he essay, and never did he execute a more worthy or noble design than the Lord's Prayer. The whole work is a master piece of ingenuity and taste. We are confident that no illustrated copy of the prayer was ever originated which will compare favorably either in taste, skill or excellence of execution."

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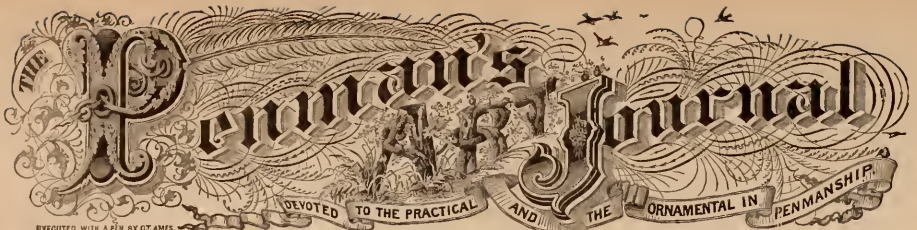
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NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1878.

VOL. II. NO. 7.

Charles of Penman and Business College, occupies three lines of space, will be inserted in this column for \$2.00 per year.

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Business Correspondence.

ADDRESS OF L. L. STODOLSKY, A. M., OF KINGSTON, PA., BEFORE THE PENMAN'S CONVENTION, NEW YORK, AUGUST 7, 1878.

From a *Stenographic Report* by J. T. Green.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN:

I shall not attempt to present this subject to your consideration in any profound manner. I unfortunately left all my proficiency at home, and besides the subject is not a profound one, and I should attempt to treat it profoundly, and bring out all the details bearing upon Business Correspondence, I should deserve to have any audience dismissed as summarily as was that of an itinerant historian who was travelling in the north of Scotland. At one place where he stopped the proprietor of the hotel told him that for a theatrical performance he could get no audience, but, as the people there were all fond of Science, they would come to hear a lecture upon almost any scientific subject. He knew nothing of science, but his pockets were empty, and something had to be done, so he boldly announced a lecture upon Chemistry, trusting to his wit to carry him through. When the time came he had a very large audience, and with a Leyden jar, a retort and some glass tubes he performed a few simple experiments before them; then taking a quantity of brick dust, he threw it into a mortar, and began to stir it vigorously, tilting all the while upon the dangerous character of the compound also stating that he was grievously affected with liver disease, and liable to drop dead at any moment; at last he made the startling assertion that he should stop stirring that mixture for only one second the whole building would be blown into atoms. In two minutes there was not a single being remaining in the house, except the lecturer and assistant who gathered the spoils and left; so I say that if I made this a profound subject I should deserve to be left as unconsciously as was this pseudo scientific lecturer.

During the year 1877, there passed through

the mails of the United States, nine hundred millions of letters, (including postal cards). Estimating the letter-writing population of the country at thirty millions each person wrote one letter every ten days, or, estimating only one tenth of such population to be engaged in business requiring any considerable amount of correspondence, and there was one business letter per day written by each person. There go to the Dead Letter Office on account of deficiencies in the address, or lack of postage, four and a half millions of letters, annually. There are twelve millions of the youth of this country attending school, preparing themselves for the discharge of the active duties of life. About one out of every four hundred of these attend business colleges. From these figures we get certain other facts. First, that a very considerable portion of communication between man and man, and especially between business men is conducted through the medium of written letters. Second, there is in general a lamentable deficiency, on the part of the people, in regard to letter writing. Third, that the utility of schools in preparing the youth of our country for the discharge of the active duties is unquestioned in the United States. Fourth, that business colleges in taking one out of every four hundred of these, are assuming the responsibility of drilling most thoroughly and comprehensively all their students in a course of business correspondence. I am glad that my subject is limited to business correspondence, for if not, it would be far beyond the scope of a single lecture, in the time allotted to me here to-day. Talleyrand once said, that the object of speech was to conceal thought, and it would seem that this was also the object of many persons in writing letters. I wonder if any of these Business College Principals ever please a letter noticing in this style, "Sir: Please take notice, I want your catalogue, John Jones," without any office address or date. I wonder if any of you ever saw a letter running in this strain.

Sir: I sit down and take my pen in hand to let you know that I am well, with the exception of a bad cold, and "hope you are enjoying the same blessing." I have no doubt you have all seen just such letters.

BUSINESS LETTER WRITING.

I conceive to have at least three divisions: first, mechanical construction; second, the thought expressed; third, the manner of expressing those thoughts. Let us look for a few moments at the mechanical construction of a business letter. I am aware that there are a great many well authorized forms, but I believe that every teacher of this branch should be able to give one clear, well defined, arbitrary form of business letters. Most young men have about as clear an idea of a business letter as they have of a canoe and a variety of forms tend to confuse them, and strengthen them in the notion that letter writing is not an art. The teacher's first duty therefore should be to convince the scholar that there is a standard form for writing a letter, and then to drill him until he is thoroughly familiar with that form. Of course he should give a logical reason for every feature in the letter. Having the correct form for a business letter, the pupil should be made to understand that there are at least two ways of executing that form. One way is very aptly described by Charles Dickens, where he gives us a picture of Samuel Allen when he wrote at a table, resting upon

two legs, a share of the time, with one foot on the floor, extended as far as the rear as possible, and the other lost in the maze of the rounds of his chair, his head reclining upon his left arm, and making with his tongue imaginary characters, to correspond with those made with the pen. Then, mistakes would occur, these were rubbed out with the finger, and the spot, inked over and wiped off with the coat sleeve. The pen was plunged deeply into the ink bottle and with thumb and finger, and clean lines on, he demonstrated, that a given quantity of ink will go farther than any other known commodity. Then some thoughts were too large for ordinary utterance, these began with capitals. The superscription began on the very uppermost margin of the envelope, a one cent stamp adorned the upper left hand corner, and a big blot the lower one, and this is one way of writing a business letter. Another way is to first obtain the very best materials in the market. We ought to exercise as much taste in selecting our

WRITING MATERIALS.

as our clothing, they ought to be regarded as certain an indication of a person's taste as the clothes he wears. You would not expect Litche to execute a fine steel engraving with a cold chisel. I defy a man to write a perfect letter with poor materials; the spirit which inspires the letter, the feeling which gives it its distinguishing characteristic between civilization and barbarism, Shakespeare tells us that "the apparel oft proclaims the man." It is as much an art of vulgarity to address a soiled letter to a friend as to visit him in slabby clothes or dirty linen. We all understand that the materials for letter writing are almost a certain indication of the person's taste. Then let us get the very best materials possible. Of course one should think of using in a business letter highly perfumed or colored paper or envelopes. Business is too serious a reality to admit such trifles and most business men don't take any stock in men who do this.

There are now certain sub-divisions under these general divisions I have named. They are, first, penmanship; second, orthography; third, the address of the writer; fourth, the date; fifth, the name and address of the party, to whom the letter is written; sixth, the salutation; seventh, the body of the letter; eighth, the complimentary conclusion; ninth, the signature. It is not necessary for me to explain to you each of these in detail but I desire to briefly refer to a few of them. First,

PENMANSHIP.

The penmanship of a business letter ought to be as perfect as it is possible for the writer to make it, and no person with unimpaired facilities is too old to learn to write. I think it was Charles Fox, who when he was appointed Secretary of State in England under King George, being taunted with bad penmanship actually secured the services of a writing teacher to improve his hand-writing. Poor penmanship should not be tolerated for a moment in the exercise of business correspondence. In fact there is no part of the curriculum of a commercial college more important than penmanship. Second,

ORTHOGRAPHY.

It is a weakness of mine that I never could fully respect a person that couldn't spell correctly. If a student is as old as Methuselah and as big as a moose, he is not too old or too big to learn to spell. I have heard students say they could never learn to spell, but I as-

sured them, and showed them that they had gone to work in a wrong direction. I think no commercial college is excusable for graduating a young man who cannot spell properly.

Another very important element in a business letter is the

SIGNATURE.

Very early in the course of his commercial studies a student should be instructed in forming a signature; not a signature, tangled, untelligible mass of letters, but one which, legible, and always the same, and this signature should appear in an unvarying form on all letters, and on all commercial paper. I now come to the thought, expressed in the expression

GIVEN IN BUSINESS.

It is a terse one, and one full of meaning. The direct inference is that we should not mix up extraneous affairs with business. Social and domestic affairs are out of place in a business letter. One of the best business men I ever knew, and one of the most successful was cold, rigid, and arbitrary, in business, but in domestic affairs, away from his business, he was one of the kindest and most genial of men. Social and domestic affairs should not be mingled with business correspondence. If it is desired to communicate social affairs use a separate sheet of paper. In this connection I suggested a few words upon business terms. Most teachers of experience in commercial branches will have noticed (unless they have been in the habit of giving scholars the fullest outline for their letters) how utterly ignorant they are concerning

NECESSARY QUESTIONS.

and relations. Young men often suppose, that, all that is necessary to obtain a bill of goods from one of the great wholesale houses, is to write them a letter ordering the goods, stating the station to which they are to be sent, and to wind up by saying, "Our receipt of goods, with bill I will remit check." I conceive it to be the duty of the teacher to fully explain to the student everything that pertains to the practice of selling goods on credit, and I think one of the most important duties of the commercial teacher is to thoroughly inform himself in regard to the regulations and customs of business houses throughout the country. It is no disgrace for a teacher to question business men of known experience and reputation, concerning their business customs. I have never yet found one who was not willing and anxious to communicate such information. The commercial teacher will obtain in this way some of the most practical and valuable information possible to obtain, and let us bear in mind that it is just this information which we are paid for imparting to our pupils.

After the subject for a business letter has been given out, first, let there be the fullest discussion concerning this subject, its relation to each party and all the circumstances bearing upon it. I prefer to do this when the subject of the letter is given out. In this way the student is given an opportunity for the exercise of his judgment in writing the letter. For instance,

THE SUBJECT.

given is an application for a situation. The teacher of experience, knows that some students will use language too egotistical; others too servile; others again will not give any references; others will have but little idea of what is required in such a letter. The teach-

BY A. W. TALBOT.



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To every new subscriber, or renewal, until further notice, we will send a copy of the Lord's Prayer, 1624.

To any person sending their own and another name as subscribers, including \$2, we will mail to teach the JOURNAL one year, and forward by return of mail to the sender, a copy of either of the following publications, each of which are among the finest specimens of penmanship ever published, viz.:

The Continental Picture of Progress..... 1924 in its size
The Lord's Prayer..... 1624
The Marriage Certificate..... 1622 " "
The Family Bible..... 1624 " "
A Specimen Sheet of Engraving..... 1814 " "
Or the Beautiful Record..... 1624 " "

For three names and \$3 we will forward the large Continental Picture, size 20x16 inches, retails for \$2.

For six names and \$6 we will forward a copy of Williams & Packard's Bible, retails for \$2.50.

For twelve subscribers and \$12 we will send a copy of Ames' Compendium of Continental Penmanship, price \$5. The same amount in gold will be sent for eighteen subscribers and \$18, price \$7.50.

For twelve names and \$12, we will forward a copy of Williams & Packard's Compendium of Penmanship, retails for \$5.

All communications designed for THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL should be addressed to the office of the publication, 308 Broadway, New York. The JOURNAL will be sent out as early as possible on the first of each month. Matter designed for insertion must be received on or before the 15th of each month. Subscriptions should be by post-office order or by registered letter. Money included in letter is not sent at our risk. Address

PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL,

308 Broadway, New York.

Give your name and address very distinctly.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1878.

The Journal for November

Will be one of unusual attraction and interest. We have the positive promise of specimens for publication from the pen of that prince among penmen, H. W. Pickinger. We shall also publish a very able and interesting review of the life and services of P. R. Spencer, Sr., written for the Penman's Convention, (owing to a mis-direction it was not received so as to be ready by Wm. P. Cooper, of Kingsville, Ohio, who was an intimate friend and associate of Mr. Spencer. This review will be accompanied with a new and excellent portrait cut of Mr. Spencer.

We have several other very interesting articles promised and in hand sufficient, in all, to warrant us in saying that that number will be one of the most interesting and valuable yet issued. We expect also to print the latest edition of that number of any yet printed—probably as high as 15,000. Specimen copies will be mailed to every educational institute in the United States, and to a large list of school officers and other persons interested in education and not subscribers, which will render it exceptionally valuable as a medium of advertising. We shall also be able to exceed two pages of advertisements at our regular rates. No discounts for that number can be made. Parties desiring space should apply early.

Hints upon Teaching Writing.

To be able to awaken, and maintain earnest thought and study, on the part of the pupil, and skillfully direct the same, is a paramount qualification for successful teaching. Indeed the power to do this is the real secret of the wonderful success that has attended the labors and immortalized the names of our greatest teachers, not of writing alone, but of all departments of education. The interested and attentive pupil is always a success, while the indifferent pupil is a certain failure; the former seems almost to drink in knowledge, while the latter receives it as by force. Many teachers of writing rely mainly upon the imitative power of pupils for their success which is a fatal error; writing should be taught mechanically more than by imitation.

An imitative pupil may manifest remarkable progress, and be able to imitate with the greatest fidelity the most perfect copy so long as it is before him, and yet write most awkwardly when it is removed, from the fact that there remains no correct mental conception or ideal of writing to guide his practice; not so with the pupil who has been taught mechanically, and has learned the correct analysis of each letter, studied its form and construction, at the same time that the exercised in his own writing, have been criticised and corrected according to established rules and principles—though he may at the outset be greatly distressed by the imitative genius—he will, in the end, become much the more skillful. The removal of the copy matters little to him, its form having become so completely impressed upon his mind that it continues, as it were, constantly before him, a perfect ideal, to reproduce which his hand will strive, and ultimately attain. Writing, in all its grace, ease, and perfection, must first clearly exist in the mind, before the hand can, by any amount of exercise, be taught to produce it. The hand can never transcribe a form more perfect or beautiful than the ideal of its master—the mind. Hence, the vital importance of preceding and accompanying all practice, in writing, with a careful study of its mechanical construction. The exercise or copy for each lesson should be short, embracing but a few letters; and they should be systematically arranged so as to present, forcibly and consistently at each lesson, some important feature of writing.

Our own method of instruction has been to use copies, carefully written or printed, upon short, movable slips, the length of each not exceeding one-fourth of the width of a sheet of foolscap, thus concentrating the attention and practice of the pupil upon a few principles and letters at a time. At the opening of each lesson, one of these slips would be passed to each pupil of the class, then written upon the black-board and carefully analyzed, first by the teacher, then by the class. The pupil will thus not only gain a correct conception of the proper form and construction of letters, but he thereby supplied with standards and measures by which to gauge and test the quality and accuracy of his own writing; in short enable him to become his own critic. General criticisms would be made during each lesson, at the board, upon the writing of the class and individuals without being personal, in which would be presented by the most ingenious and striking illustrations possible, the essentials of good writing, and most conspicuous faults in bad writing.

For instance, we would say to the

class that one may learn to make every letter perfectly, and yet be a very bad writer, which would be most strikingly illustrated by writing a word upon the board, in which every letter, taken by itself, should be as nearly faultless as possible, but very disproportionate in size, thus:

Auction

At the next lesson illustrate the bad effect of uneven spacing, thus:

communication

At the following lesson we would present the special beauty of a variety of slant in writing, thus:

Willing

Slant, though quite different, will not be specially conspicuous in the contracted letters, but may be made to appear strikingly so by drawing extended lines through the parts of the letters, thus:

Middle

At one of the early lessons should be illustrated, by means of a scale, the relative heights of letters, thus:

Standard

This method practiced through a course of even twenty lessons, will not fail to secure to the pupil not only satisfactory improvement, but will establish him on a basis upon which he can continue to practice and improve indefinitely.

It will, of course, be understood that what we have said relative to the use of movable slips applies only to professional teachers, and to special writing classes, not to schools, public or private, where it is found most convenient and practical to use copy books.

The Unparalleled Progress of Writing during the Past Twenty-five Years

The improvements made in the art of writing and methods of imparting instruction, in this country during the past twenty-five years has probably had no parallel in any other country or age.

This extraordinary advancement has been the result of several causes. 1st.—The rapid growth of trade and commerce, demanded greater celerity and ease in writing, than was practical with the old shaded round-hand, written with the finger movement, which was the prevailing style twenty-five years ago.

2d. The sharp rivalry, between the several authors and publishers of the leading systems of writing.

3d. The fierce competition between the numerous commercial or business colleges.

4th. The discovery of the various photographic methods for reproducing pen drawings upon plain stone and paper for printing, whereby the pen work is exactly the engraving, thus enlarging the penman's sphere of labor, and offering a larger reward for his skillful work.

Twenty-five years ago Spencer was just beginning to win fame, while unfolding his almost transcendent genius, as a knight of the quill, in his log cabin (Jericho) at Geneva, O. The Duttons and Payson were winning their first laurels at Boston; E. G. Folson at Cleveland, O.; Duff at Pittsburgh, Pa.; Crittenden, at Philadelphia, Pa., and George W. Eastman, of Rochester, N. Y., a splendid penman, and the originator of

the system of actual business training in Business Colleges, were then leading off in the grand commercial college movement; they were soon followed by Bell, Bryant, Stratton, Packard, and others.

The system of writing, as being given or generally adopted, taught by Prof. Spencer, soon gained wide popular celebrity, and pupils came to his log cabin from far and near. All of them became active and most of them skillful disciples, and taught—or advocated "Spencerian" with a degree of enthusiasm and skill, which did honor alike to their own faith, and the skillful instruction of their master, and from among them have been many of our most noted and successful teachers.

Prof. Spencer soon published his system, but in so imperfect a form as to give little satisfaction or honor to its author. It was engraved on stone and printed in form of copy slips, but very soon after was published in form of copy books. About the same time the Payson, Dutton & Scribner, system was published at Boston; for several years these systems were local in their use, the P. D. system being generally and was the leading system in New England, while the Spencerian held sway, and spread rapidly through the West, though both were imperfect. They each had peculiar merits, and their fame and use rapidly extended, until their spheres met, then began the most energetic and often acrimonious rivalry. The agents and friends of one system would often (in their own judgment—at least) accomplish the other by pointing out the most numerous and fatal deficiencies, in this manner, while to their mutual advantage, neither was annihilated, both rapidly learned wisdom from the criticisms of their rivals, and both systems were immediately revised, neither losing anything by the peculiar merit of the other. Each system came among its friends and associated authors, many of the most skillful and industrious, teachers, and as revision has followed revision, written with the most careful and conscientious by the criticisms of rivals, while such new merits as could be suggested by the most skillful and experienced teachers, aided by equally skillful engravers have been added, until now both systems seem faultless. Nor has the strife of competition been limited to these two leading systems, many others have been the fight with their presence; among the more prominent of which are the Ellsworth, Taylor & Hammond, Williams & Packard, Thompson's "Eclectic" (Babington), and others too numerous to mention. All have been in the strife, and have no doubt each contributed something toward the astonishing progress and improvement which we see as the result.

Scarcely less favorable and effective for substantial progress in writing, has been the influence exerted by the numerous commercial or business colleges of this country; especially in the case of Connecticut, where the Penman's Art Journal these institutions fine penmanship has generally been a desideratum, and in the many sharp rivalries which have occurred among the different representatives of these institutions, the relative display of skillful penmanship, more frequently than any other, has been the test for excellence and popularity of the institution.

The most elaborate and skillful specimens have been executed, at home and abroad, not only to adorn the rooms of the colleges, but for public exhibition and competition at fairs, and other centres of attraction. In some instances celebrated pen artists have been employed for long periods of time almost exclusively to execute specimens for this purpose. John D. Williams was so employed by the Bryant & Stratton class of colleges, no link of which was required to be properly equipped without having one or more specimens from his matchless pen; these specimens became at once a high standard for emulation and imitation, but not to be ex-

celled by the pupils and teachers of penmanship throughout the country, and have thus exerted a wide and powerful influence upon the style and degree of excellence attained in this department of penmanship.

Subsequently the publication of the Williams & Pickard pens, contributed still more to advance the standard of Ornamental Penmanship, by furnishing the teacher and pupil with a more full, ready and practical guide, than any hitherto placed before them. As the outgrowth of all this rivalry and competition, we have not only several of the most perfect, beautiful and practical systems of writing in the world, but a larger number of skillful writers and teachers, than has blessed any other age or people; in place of a single Spencer we now have several, and while scattered all over the country are scores of penmen, whose present skill would, to say the least, have been astonishing twenty-five years ago.

Ornamental Penmanship.

Formerly, and until within a few years, the entire scope and purpose of Ornamental Penmanship was limited to striking a few off-hand flourishes, in form of an eagle, swan, quill, or other simple figure, for the sole purpose of amusing and attracting patrons. This, with text-lettering, was all that was necessary or desirable.

But more recently, and since the extensive introduction of the various methods of reproduction of pen and ink work by photography, the demand for elaborate and perfect penmanship, as well as the incentive for its execution, has been largely increased. Now the skillful penman practically becomes an engraver, and finds a ready demand for his skill in the execution of elaborate and artistic designs for all commercial purposes. This new demand opens to the really skillful penman a well-nigh unlimited field for profitable labor, but while the demand is great, it is most exacting as regards merit. Work executed for the purpose of reproduction must have certain qualities of line and character, or it fails. It must also be of high artistic merit to withstand the criticism and test to which it is subjected, since it at once enters in direct competition with the various kinds of engraving, and must have nearly equal perfection and artistic merit, or it is at once rejected, and the labor of the artist is lost.

Under the stimulus of this new demand, we anticipate seeing a very marked and rapid development of the penman's art and skill, certainly there is now no field for artistic labor more inviting or promising for success.

Business Correspondence.

We invite special attention to the admirable address, on our first and second pages, upon "Business Correspondence," delivered before the late "Penman's Convention," in New York by Prof. L. L. Sprague, Principal of the Wyoming Commercial College, Kingston, Pa. This is a subject of great importance, and one in which, all persons are more or less interested, and while the graceful, interesting and effective manner in which Professor Sprague presents the various points in his subject, will serve to make his address very interesting reading matter.

Apology.

A large number of valuable communications and articles have been received, for which it is impossible to find space in the present issue. We shall give all, having sufficient merit, a place as soon as possible.

Obituary.

Prof. James B. Cundiff, vice-principal of Soule's Commercial College, New Orleans, La., died September 15, at the age of thirty-three years. Mr. Cundiff was a native of Owensboro, Ky. He was a skillful writer and popular teacher. He was prominent as a Master Mason, and Knights Templar, both of which fraternities were largely represented at his burial. He leaves a large circle of warm friends.

Mr. Cundiff was a zealous friend, and earnest worker for the JOURNAL, having forwarded the names of over one hundred subscribers within a year past, and the largest number sent by any one person during that period.

Liquor.

Can any of our readers furnish us with information regarding the whereabouts of James A. Congdon. About one year since we executed work for him, and gave credit for engraving and printing to a considerable amount, since which time we have failed to receive any communication from him, or information concerning him.

If he has deceased, we desire to commemorate him by appropriate obituary notice; if he is living in obscurity,

The Writing-Class.

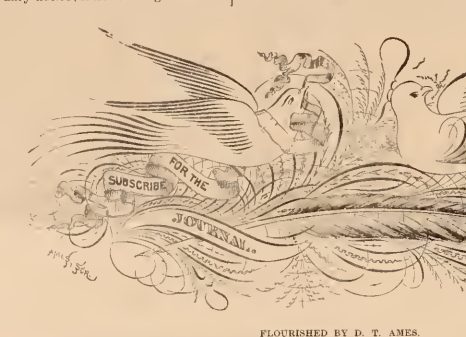
By J. W. PATSON.

No. 1.

Let us enter the Primary Department in one of the busy beehives of education, in this or some other city, and, unpermitted, with the teacher's kind permission, the introduction of writing among pupils, whose flexible fingers, and soft, pliant muscles, are quite ready for training and practice. We shall assume this to be the first presentation of the subject. Let this opening exercise be purely conversational and illustrative.

I shall first inquire of the children, How many of you could tell your parents or friends what you have done in school to-day? All say they could. How many of you could tell this to your parents or friends, if they were away from you? All say they could not. Would you like to be able to tell about what you are doing, or about what is taking place, to those who are absent? All say they would. Well, I am going to teach you how to do this; but, first, let us have a little talk about it. What is that your teacher has in her hand? They answer, "A book." Will you tell me some thing about the book? George says, "It has red covers." Some say, "It is a small book." You have told me that your teacher has a small red book. When you said "book," "red," and "small," you made sounds, which meant book, red, and small. I will now make on the blackboard some signs which you all know.

I then write in Roman letters the word book.



FLOURISHED BY D. T. AMES.

ty we would shed the reticence of our light upon the darkness that enshrouds him.

College Currency.

We are now getting up a series of bank notes for use in Business College banks. The bills will be printed on a good quality of bank-note paper, and got up in an attractive style. Parties desiring to replenish their currency, or procure an entirely new outfit, are requested to send for samples, and estimates; also, for certificates, diplomas, display cuts, etc.

Proceedings of the Penman's Convention.

We have on hand several hundred copies of the September No. of the JOURNAL, containing the report of the proceedings of the Convention. Single copies sent on receipt of 10c; 15 copies, \$1.00; 50 copies, \$3.00.

Teaching versus Skill.

All young penmen who aspire to fame and success in their profession should twice read, carefully, the article by Prof. Hinman, under the above caption, on page three. He happily presents solid facts and sound advice.

Our Thanks.

Are due, and hereby tendered, to Mr. J. T. Granger, Miss Lottie Hill, Prof. C. E. Cady, and Mr. Miller, for verbatim reports of remarks and addresses at the Penman's Convention.

ing, you use the voice and mouth; in writing, you use the hand and arm.

In the next lesson I will teach you how to sit when writing, how to hold your pen or pencil, how to place your writing-table, or copy-book, and begin to teach you how to make letters.

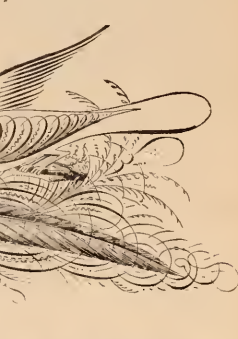
If a portion of each lesson was spent in conventional exercise about, and in blackboard illustration of writing, before setting out with pen or pencil, it would well repay the effort. The children should be given appropriate finger-exercises for a few moments previous to writing. Extending and contracting the fingers, separating and drawing them together, and five-finger piano exercises, practiced on the desk, will help develop and train the muscles used in writing.

Make these little pupils, Teacher, fairly hungry for the task, and eager to begin it. Be sure they know what it is they are doing; why they are doing it; and how it is to be done.—Primary Teacher.

(To be continued.)

The Special Attention

of teachers, card writers, authors, and proprietors of business colleges is invited to the advantage of inserting a standing business card of three lines in the first column of the JOURNAL. Its circulation is now so large and extensive, that it reaches, more or less, the neighborhood of all persons in the United States or Canada. The charge is small, and can hardly fail of being many times repaid.



Answers to

Questions.

No communication unaccompanied with the full name and address of the writer will be noticed, or answered in this or any other column of the JOURNAL.

Small payments will be given to suit subscribers of patrons of the JOURNAL.

Specimens upon which criticism is invited should be written on a note or letter sheet, in the writers' best and most careful style, now or then, and certainly no postal card will receive attention.

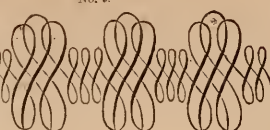
B. F. R. Cady's Cove, Cal. Your writing is very good, but it has the set stiff, school boy appearance, which you can overcome only by careful and prolonged practice, you need to practice free arm movement exercises; there is a manifest hesitancy in your movements, especially when you attempt the large capital letters, your spacing is quite unequal, with a little careful attention to the movement, and your minor faults, you can render your writing first-class.

J. A. G. Parkersburg, W. Va., asks us to give what we consider the best method of teaching penmanship in public schools in a city where there is no right to be room in the several buildings. That is a question of great importance, and cannot be briefly answered in this column. Prof. Payne begins to answer that question in our present number, and will continue the same in each consecutive number until, we trust, it will be fully and satisfactorily answered.

F. F. W. Pest Charlotte, Vt. We have no choice between the system you mention, we do not know where the pens you mention can be had. Your writing has considerable merit. It lacks system, your loops are too thin and sticking. It is irregular in size and does not follow the line, read editorial "Hills on teaching Writing," on the fourth page.

EXERCISES FOR FLOURISHING.

No. 9.



No. 10.



No. 11.



F. N. H. The principal fault with your writing is its uneven spacing, and a tendency to bring your capitals below the line, this results from the fact that you use the "muscular movement only" in making your capitals and it is not sufficiently practiced to be fully at your command. We would advise you to practice it more in your small letters. Read editorial on fourth page, entitled "Hints on Teaching Writing."

C. O. S., Hanson, Pa. How many systems of penmanship are there in the U. S. at present? We could not say how many, we know of nineteen authors of copy books, now in use, and five of compendiums, undoubtedly there are more. Not more than five or six of these can well founded claims to any distinct system, many are almost without system, others are simply re-arranged or compiled from other systems.

What do you consider the best manner of giving instruction in normal schools? Would you use copy books? In answer to this question, we cannot do better than to refer the writer to our editorial in another column, entitled "Hints upon teaching Writing."

O. J. W., Vacaville, Cal. You write a very correct hand, it is rather too large and unevenly spaced. A little careful study and practice would bring your writing to a creditable standard for a teacher. See editorial upon "Hints on Teaching Writing." Fourth page.

T. N. R., Woodstock, O. We can furnish all back numbers of the Journal from and including September 1877, (No. 6, Vol. 1) if you will enclose the regular subscription rates.

F. J. S., Jewett City, Conn. We do not know the present address of M. B. Worthington. J. C. Mulkins, is at Evansville, Ind.



M. E. B., New York, who is teaching writing at Schenectady, N. Y., writes a handsome letter in which he incloses, with skillful flourishing by himself, specimen furnished by one of his pupils, Master Orchard, which for a boy only nine years of age is very creditable.

J. N. V., Harrington, Rochester, N. Y., sends some of the best specimens of card writing received during the month, he is now permanently located at Rochester, New York. As a card writer, he has few equals.

N. G. & E. L., Cameron, students at Mississippi University, Ill., Business College, enclose packages of very handsome written cards.

F. B. Davis, Jewett City, Conn., writes an easy graceful, and business like letter, in which he incloses several well written cards.

E. L. Muschelman, principal of the Great City Business College, Quincy, Ill., sends an elegant set of oil-land cards.

H. N. Kibbe, Union, New York, writes a graceful letter in which he incloses several well executed and specimen.

M. R. Bennett, Schenectady, N. Y., forward an elaborate and well executed specimen complimentary to the Journal.

Bertha Vernon, Memphis, N. Y., incloses several attractive card specimens.

S. S. Collins, Charlotte, N. C., sends specimens of plain and furnished cards.

A. Smith, Port Richmond, Pa., sends an elaborately furnished bird specimen.



Stephen Howland who has for some time past been with R. Spencer, at Cleveland, Ohio, and who is one of the best writers in the country, is now at Sandy Hill, New York, he is open for an engagement to teach writing.

F. F. F. Frenitt, proposes to spend the fall and winter teaching writing in Texas, he is a fine writer and successful teacher, who wish him success in his new field of labor.

Water C. Hooker, one of the most skillful writers and popular teachers, in New York, is teaching large classes in the western part of the State.

H. W. Werner is teaching large classes of fall and winter teaching writing in Texas, he is a fine writer, and is highly complimented by St. Albans Daily Messenger.

Mr. Horrell, the veteran penman of Cincinnati, O., favored us with a call recently, he is still a capable writer and executes fine work.

B. F. Gable is teaching writing at the Union University High School, Mifflinsburg, Penn.

A. A. Clark is teaching at the D. and S. Chicago Business College.



The Columbian (O.) Statesman of Sept. 2d, gives a somewhat lengthy and highly complimentary review of the Columbia Business College, conducted for twelve years past, by Prof. E. K. Brown.

"One can scarcely enter a bank or business house in Columbus without finding one or more graduates of this excellent college. The prospect for a good advertisement at the opening of the fall term is flattering to the management, and gratifying alike to Mr. Brown and his numerous well-wishers. There are no false inducements held out, and it is a source of satisfaction for us to be able to say that the institution is in every way worthy of the confidence of the public."

J. E. Soule, principal of the Bryant and Stratton College, (Pennsylvania), Business College, has associated with him Prof. H. W. Flickinger, and as will be seen by an announcement in the advertising column, has opened a special department, for instruction in the higher grades of penmanship. Both Messrs. Soule and Flickinger deservedly rank among the very first of skillful penmen and teachers in this country. The facilities thus offered, for valuable instruction, by their combined skill and experience, can hardly be equalled elsewhere.

During a recent visit to Philadelphia we visited the Union Business College conducted by Prof. Thos. May Peirce, whom we found, smiling and happy, in the enjoyment of a larger degree of prosperity than had been experienced in seven years. Prof. Soule of the H. and S. Business College also reported a largely increased patronage.

F. A. Laddin, principal of Laddin's Business College, Memphis, Tenn., visited us a few days since. He was obliged by the ravages of the yellow fever to close his college, which was previously in a prosperous condition. He will not return until the fever has disappeared.

The twentieth annual announcement and catalogue of "Packard's Business College" has been received. It is a model of good taste and common sense in advertising. We are glad to learn that the institution has opened this season with a largely increased patronage.

The Deavenport Iowa College Circular is a very tastefully gotten up sheet. The college is conducted by D. R. Lillibridge and J. H. H. Valentine. Mr. Lillibridge enjoys the reputation of being one of the most accomplished penmen in the west.

J. C. McClellan announces his opening of the Capital City Business College, Columbus, Ohio. Mr. McClellan is assisted by M. B. Cooper.

R. A. Lambert, formerly at the LaCrosse (Wis.) Business College, and D. Darling, have opened a Business College at Winona, Minn. Prof. Lambert is an accomplished writer, and has the reputation of being a successful teacher.

The Cash Book issued by W. L. Blackman, of the Allectotons (Pa.) Business College, is one of the most decidedly attractive and readable college papers that has come into our hands.

Attractive and business-like circulars with specimens have been received from Messrs. Howe and Powers, the enterprising proprietors of the Metropolitan Business College, Chicago, Ill.

The Bryant and Stratton Commercial School of Boston, under charge of Prof. Hibbard, continues to enjoy a remarkable degree of well-deserved property.

Lansley's (Elizabeth, N. J.) Business College journal, is spicy and interesting, and indicates that its publisher is on the sunny side of property.

In the November number of the JOURNAL Prof. Flickinger will manifest his skill through a specimen from his pen.

Exchange Items.

The Home Guard for September, is of unusual interest, especially the Penman's Department, which is well edited and full of interesting matter, it gives conclusive evidence that its new editor, Professor R. B. McGraw, Principal of the Utica New York Business College by no means misook his calling when he entered the editorial field.

The Penman's Help published by William Clark, Toledo, Iowa, dated September 25th, is received. It is improving in appearance and contents. But although announced as a semi-monthly, it comes to us about every other month, why are we thus slighted, friend Clark?

The Rapid Writer and Telegrapher published bi-monthly by D. P. Lindley, 212 E. 39th street, New York, is a fifty-page magazine devoted to short-hand writing.

Brown's Photographic Monthly, published by D. L. Scott-Brown, 737 Broadway, comes as usual, well filled with matter pertaining to photography and photogenics.

The Tusculum Tennessee Record, is an eight page paper well filled with interesting matter.

60 Barclay street, New York, Sept. 30, 1878.
I hereby certify that I printed 10,000 copies of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL for the month of September.

HENRY NICHOLS,
Printer.

This is to certify that I furnished paper for 10,000 copies of the PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL, for September.

HENRY LINDEMAYER,
15 & 17 Beckman st.

Experiences in Learning to Write.
BY "CARTRIDGE."

Experience is said to be a good teacher, and from a personal knowledge of the fact we are forced to believe that it is about as expensive as it is good. Our experience covers a period of ten years, most of the time being spent in common schools, consequently we know some things concerning penmanship in our common schools, and if this part of the country (Pennsylvania) is a specimen of the remainder, must admit that penmanship is making rapid progress—in the wrong direction.

We have had the pleasure of being instructed in the art by no less than fifteen of these teachers. Every teacher had a system (?) of his own, and the "methods of instruction" were of the most varied and original kind. Human could not begin to equal some of them, and as for variety we do not believe the "Convention" can boast of half the variety we had, but "Variety is the spice of life," and we presume it is equally true of penmanship.

Practice was the remedy applied to all the disorders of penmanship; for practice, narrow position, pen-holding, etc. were passed over as unworthy of the least attention, and as for material, every one had the grand privilege of selecting to suit their individual case. All of our spare money went to buy writing material to practice with, but the only persons benefited by this persistent practice was—the manufacturers. How long this state of affairs might have continued, had not kind providence thrown a combination of self-instruction in our path and thus shown us the error of our practice, we are not prepared to say, but we had made an important discovery, namely, "Practice makes perfect," if you know how to practice.

Our next venture was to take a little flourishing at a normal school, in connection with the other studies, but we have learned since that we did not succeed very well, although at that time we intended to contribute a specimen of our beautiful (?) work to Prof. Ames' Compendium. The reason we failed was because our teacher did not hold us in check on the principles, and herein is just where many fail. Master practices first, then more complicated forms. Like Robinson Crusoe we were bent on our own destruction for next we were captured by the "Great Egregious Teacher," and put through a course of eschaped forms, straight and curved lines according to his peculiarly original mode of torture. Somehow his "torture" helped us along more than all of the other systems and methods combined. We also received some substantial aid in flourishing, and was carried through a severe attack of the "dew" (that is it "back" "fever," by the "dew"). Those who have flourished their first deer will understand what the "fever" is.

In conclusion we would advise those desiring to learn to go to a good teacher or none.

WOMING COMB, CLERK,

Kingston, Pa., Sept. 17, 1878.

PROF. D. T. AMES, New York:

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed please find check, \$12.50, for which please enter our card in the Journal. Send me your Compendium (which we offer as a premium to the best of our writing students), and put through a course of eschaped forms, straight and curved lines according to his peculiarly original mode of torture. Somehow his "torture" helped us along more than all of the other systems and methods combined. We also received some substantial aid in flourishing, and was carried through a severe attack of the "dew" (that is it "back" "fever," by the "dew"). Those who have flourished their first deer will understand what the "fever" is.

In conclusion we would advise those desiring to learn to go to a good teacher or none.

The worthy Secretary of the "Business College Teachers' and Penmen's Association," Mr. Soule, has set an excellent example in sustaining the interests of the foundation seen in his communication in the September number. It ought to be followed by every Business College principal and teacher of penmanship in the country. There is no reason why we should not roll up the subscription list of the Journal sufficiently to enable the manager to make it one of the very first educational publications, and especially to enable it to "run and be glorified" in its own special field of usefulness. I cannot see how the Business College fraternity can afford to let a paper, so largely identified with their own interests, so efficiently edited, and so eminently superior to typical penmanship and self-indulgent from any lack of substantial support.

Hoping at an early day to hear that thirty thousand names are upon its list, I remain yours very fraternally,

D. L. SRAUGH.

THE PENMAN'S JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO THE PRACTICAL AND THE ORNAMENTAL IN PENMANSHIP.

Published Monthly, at 205 Broadway, for \$1.00 per Year.

D. T. AMES, Editor and Proprietor.
G. F. KELLEY, Associate Editor.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER, 1878.

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HILL'S MANUAL FOR SOCIAL AND OCCASIONAL PENMANSHIP, plain and ornamental, and a vast fund of useful information.
H. W. SHERPARD, Publisher, 710 Broadway, N. Y.

A Brief Delimitation of the Character, Abilities, Labor and Works of

PLATT R. SPENCER,
Author of Spencerian Penmanship.

BY WILLIAM F. COOPER.

Mr. Spencer was a true above medium size, compact built, firm and heavy in the shoulders; his frame was close and well put up; his muscles well developed and of excellent quality; he was never fleshy, never lean. Possessed by organization of a fine development of brawn, lungs, and all other parts that give vital ability, endurance and force, he was in all things well balanced, and thus favored with what we call a vigorous and sound constitution—one that could bear either labor or hardship for a long period of time. His temperament was bilious, sanguine and nervous; the nervous in the ascendant, but so tempered by organization that there was no haste, no dash, no incoherency either in passion, thought, labor or action. Always self-possessed, always deliberate, always unself of himself, he could neither hurry nor turn every power to the least account, but by his well poised temperance in all things control others, and begot in them that inspiration properly modified by serenity of mind and manner so marked in all of his bearing and conduct from day to day.

Mr. Spencer's letters were very large, forward very high and full, the practical and logical faculties being in about equal force; the front anterior brain was very high and full, towering and well rounded up, few heads being higher in this region. *Imitation and Benevolence* were very large, while upon the anterior side the full and fine development, under, coarser delicate, showed taste, idleness, wit, music, and most especially invention, potent and ruling forces in the always working and busy mind. His moral faculties were also in no respect inferior to the intellectual. There might be but little flash, bluster and ostentation in his religion,

but rather a composed and called-out manifest about it which always gave a high moral tone to his whole bearing with men, and a silent but deep impression of piety and devotion in his daily communion with his maker and his God. His social nature was in nothing wanting. A true, warm and steadfast friend, a good citizen, a devoted and loving husband, and a father (we might say if such a thing is possible) without a fault.

Mr. Spencer might have been a lawyer, a scientist, a doctor, or a farmer, but his taste, his passion, his aptitude was not in this direction. He assuredly had abundant talent for *authorship*. He was by nature a poet, wanting neither feeling, emotion, imagination or invention, but he was as much perhaps as any man ever is, born an artist, to form and develop the beautiful, not in colors, but in shape. He had the genius for sculpture. Accident drew his mind in the direction of one branch of art which he had to do with the every day necessities of the world. He reached out and grasped the subject of Penmanship; he found it with a certain stature, and in development stationary; he said to himself intuitively, "I will not only make this art more beautiful, but more practical, better; I will re-create English chirography. It shall be more beautiful than any other, and still it shall be just as practical as any other in the world."

Mr. Spencer did not create letters; he did not originate English Penmanship, but after observation, reflection, and practically trying almost all imaginary forms, he began to classify, group, harmonize and systematize. The result as early as 1838 was, "Spencer's Business and Ladies' Writing," and I will say Spencer's "Course Hand."

In 1838, I saw him write, and became possessed of a full illustration of his work. There was not behind it any other like it in the world. His "Course Hand" was as much his own as the rest.

His mode of teaching was also, as a method, new. I will here say that, like his writing, it was not only strongly impressed with originality, but I have never seen another man or woman who could fairly reproduce either his teaching or writing, but thousands approach him in each. Each also loses and supplies something himself. But who excels or surpasses? It is to me immaterial who; I glory in every man's success. We all know that in teaching there are many methods, instrumentalities, &c., &c. Mr. Spencer used some of which he was not, and did not claim to be, author. Others are since introduced, also good. Different teachers use different methods in part new and original.

As a teacher, considering the mass, the manner, the mode, the illustration, the result in full, by which I mean the method individualized, I believed him to be one of the best, yes, I will say the best teacher in the world, and more follow him to-day as a model or author, than all other teachers of the Art put together. Still I know hosts of men and women who are excellent in this line, of whose ability any man might be proud.



PLATT R. SPENCER,
Founder of Spencerian Penmanship.

There were but few as steady workers as Mr. Spencer. His whole composition drew not only all profit from labor, but his happiness was in work.

The creative and polishing power could not be left idle; he lived in progress, hence he could not be expected to be satisfied to merely imitate, reproduce. This specialty furnished a field for the best of his genius.

As a rule, Mr. Spencer improved who he touched. It was, therefore for him, fortunate that he found as Art at hand ready for a new model—another just like him to-day, this Art could not give a business. Still the Art is not exhausted. I have heard writers say they had exhausted the resources of their Art. You might as well attempt to exhaust the creative power of God. No, there are other and new departures in this and every Art. There is no practical writing the spiritual and the scientific. The spiritual is exhausted.

Mr. Spencer's letters are pictures; and the whole grouping a succession of pictures. I would therefore advise all pupils of Mr. Spencer to study, most of all, the spirit of his work. I am not aware that Mr. Spencer ever claimed to have developed ornamental penmanship as a whole. To his work, however, there was a style his own. This was true of Tracy, Williams, Cowley and a host of others. Many are, however, merely imitative.

It is not my province here to discuss styles of ornamental Penmanship. I will say of the styles of the artists, the style of each has its excellence. I would also say this of Mr. Spencer's. But his passion was not in this direction. He found practical writing defective, he corrected and revolutionized that. This work, together with his continual professional labor, absorbed all energies until his death.

I will here speak of his *literality*. I might almost say there was no nod to his liberality in his art. This was true of him from first to last. Of course to supply the demands of his generosity required incessant and ever increasing labor. Mr. Spencer's penmanship of teaching received its direction from the peculiar nature of the man. His first object was to attach his pupils to both his art and himself. His showmanship was persuasive, attractive, genial, friendly.

There was a silent, subtle, mienistic influence surrounding him always that won the pupil's love, sympathy, friendship. I then his great hope and faith in labor was infectious. His grand script thrown liberally about very soon inspired on all sides enthusiasm. I do not say that other men did not successfully employ these agencies—no, I only say that Mr. Spencer used them in a greater degree. There was no method of introducing, illustrating or carrying through a lesson or a course of lessons of which I ever heard, and there was no style of writing with which I ever became acquainted that he did not understand. This is no disparaging what to others. There is many a man around what other men will improve in use. Each may claim credit for his own particular excellences.

If we consider the temper, quality and heat of Mr. Spencer's mind at 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, and if we rightly comprehend the interpretation of these, we should see that first he could not remain a copyist. Invention was a ruling faculty with him. Second, the systems and methods of his time or those before published could not be acceptable to his genius. We are told that he was a compiler and no more. He was not a compiler. He critically looked through penmanship as he found it, and his mind or taste gave no assent to its forms. He produced from the beginning the genius of his own system. This was true of every part of what became his penmanship. This through, experiment, trial and practice and invention went steadily on to about 1858 and the work was complete. He did often counsel with other penmen, and study the books, but not to copy or borrow, but to fortify a choice from his own work. There was in his own script complete, a standard in truth, of every letter large or small. These, to make, to group, and put together, took time and study. When he was done, his capitals were finished work and the body of the writing just as much so. Until he produced these capitals, they did not exist, and no odds by how many copied, published, or claimed, they are and must be his forever.

It is just as true of his writing, it is a unity as much as the mind was his that conceived first. Now, how should it be explained and taught. He tried a variety of methods; some wholly new, some mixed. He settled upon a standard method. It was mainly new, and was his; what was borrowed was but a drop in the bucket. I never doubt that his method was just as perfect as his writing. But other men might diverge from his method wisely, and I do not doubt that these departures under the circumstances, are good, and for these the country is under obligations to them, but still I say his method for him was the best for him, and as a National standard the best that was possible, in any opinion.

I cannot speak for others, but for myself I would hold this authorship as sacred, and guard it as I would his grave. Spencer knew the value of his work; he knew that it cost him forty years of his life, of toil, study and persistent sacrifice. It was bound to be National. Beauty like truth can never die. If God Almighty determined that Mr. Platt R. Spencer should produce the handwriting of a nation, I am not the man to attempt to strike down the decree of Fate.

No! rub out the immortality of letters

Ode to Writing.

How justly bold, when in man's Master's hand,
The Pen at once takes Freedom with Command!
With endless strokes, with Ornaments not vain;
Loves to Propagate with Notations plain;
Not a word; yet full, complete in every part;
And artful, but not mean affecting Art.

Presentation to P. R. Spencer, on His Sixty-second Birthday.

From our Scrap Book.

Quite a pleasant affair came off at the *Log Writing Seminary* of the beloved friend and fellow citizen P. R. Spencer, in Geneva, on the occasion of the Sixty-second birthday (1881) of the proprietor, the author of the *Spencerian System of Writing*—a system more current than any other in our country, and its merits appreciated cordially with the Anglo-Saxon race and language. His celebrity as a preceptor, it seems has drawn around him a close, fitting for teachers, hailing from six different States and from Canada. This class, unknown to Mr. Spencer, had at a previous meeting, prepared for the presentation by appointment of a committee of eight, to wit: S. D. Clark, of Ia.; W. C. Hooker, of N. Y.; C. F. Taylor, of Pa.; Fr. Granger, Mich.; Miss M. I. Brown, O.; Miss M. Wheeler, Ky.; and S. Annabel, C. E.; to arrange material, and prepare a suitable address, electing E. C. Adams, of Ia., chairman of the meeting, in absence.

On Friday, at 3 p. m., the chairman announced the design and desire of the class and Mr. Spencer vacated the school for their untrammeled action, whereupon S. D. Clark addressed Mr. Spencer as follows:

Respected and Esteemed Teacher:

It has been truly said that those alone are really great who have labored successfully for the benefit of their fellow men, and have left the world the better for their having lived. Foremost among these stand the inventors of writing and printing, and those who have assisted largely in bringing these nobler arts of their present high state of perfection. To them the poet, the philosopher, the historian, owe their immortality. And who can portray the unimagined condition of the human race were the vast results of these sister inventions today blotted out of existence.

This was a beautiful thought of the ancients, and scarcely less true than beautiful, that an art so God-like as writing, one destined to lead mankind from the midnight darkness of barbarism, into the bright noonday of civilization, which now drowns the world with a blaze of glory, could be the work of Deity alone, and instead of a discovery of man's, it was taught him from a higher sphere.

"When the first pen with words of deities,
The story forms of angels came,
The first letters of the human race,
A shrine was reared where wisdom dwelt,
And sacred gifts of heaven were given,
Which thought emerging from her shrine,
Upripped with souls for aye were there."

"And reason lead her Ovid's hand,
Her constant benedictions lead,
While light and truth enlighten their way,
And watched to ease the darkness they saw,
To drive it off! The waiting rook,
Beneath this imperious gleam with light,
And restless as they roll,
Upripped with souls for aye were there."

"History her glowing lines to trace
And slide by angels' train rebears
The transient hour, when God decreed
On chaos throned a universe,
And glory thrills the palace,
Of inspirations to these given,
And binds the soul of every age
Unto the love and light of heaven."

"And Poesy sweetest lights have rang
With words of earth, without truest
Till—lingering on the echoing tongue
Of marble and of bronze, of steel,
For Friendship pairs a tribute due,
And love, that should be a seal,
Beyond the distance lies away,
Ours chance and chance a triumph still."

Of these who have labored with marked success in writing have been made known to you have shown us to be rude beginnings, to the "thing of beauty" which greet us from the written page, few occupy so enviable a position as the author of the *Spencerian System*, and while writing in the words of a nation, you are laying the foundation for that monument to your genius, carved out by the labors of your ripe years—a monument as enduring as the love for the true and the beautiful implanted by an all-wise Creator in the human breast.

History gives us a few instances in which those who have labored for the good of their race have been duly appreciated in their own day, and have lived to reap the rewards of their efforts in the blessings of their fellow men; Secretaries, for his lessons of wisdom was proffered the poison cup; Columbus, for giving a new continent to the world, received the tribute of poverty and chains; and Milton, the illustrious author of these unequalled works, had to seek in after years the homage due to his almost God-like genius. But, living in a more enlightened age, you are happily spared to see your system, the result of years of careful study and experiment, accepted by a rare artistic taste, not only the acknowledged standard in this country, and bidding fair within your lifetime to become the only system taught here, but also being adopted in foreign countries wherever the English language is spoken or taught.

Few men can look back upon a life's labor

What is said of the Journal.

J. C. Brown, Randolph, N. Y.: "It is a most excellent publication."

W. A. Chesa, Brownsville, Mich.: "It gets better and better. What next?"

E. R. Nathurn, Omaha, Neb.: "Your paper is appreciated wherever it is read."

E. L. Boggs, Charleston, W. Va.: "I would not do without it for ten times its cost."

J. H. Brown, Columbia, Ill.: "No penman who knows its value will be without it."

M. E. Blackman, Worcester, Mass.: "If it cost double the money I would subscribe."

C. J. Overman, Pea Pee, Ohio: "It is worth more to me than any other paper I ever read."

C. Bailey, Principal Commercial College, Dubuque, Iowa: "I am delighted with your Journal. Long may it live and prosper."

G. T. Oplinger, Slatington, Pa.: "The Journal is very interesting. Just what we have long needed."

J. B. Candish, New Orleans, La.: "My admiration and delight augments with each succeeding number."



This work is universally considered by the press professional penmen, and artists generally, to be the most comprehensive, practical, and artistic guide to ornamental penmanship ever published. Sent, post paid, to any address on receipt of \$5.00, or as a premium for a club of twelve subscribers to the JOURNAL.

so signally crowned with success, for you have not only wrought an entire and happy revolution in the writing of the country, but have raised your favorite art to the full dignity and importance of a science.

Several of our number have already gone forth upon their important mission as teachers of the *Art Spencerian*, for which you have so well prepared them, and others soon to follow, but we are assured that they will feel the sentiments of every heart, when we speak that we shall ever look back upon the hours passed under your instruction as pleasant, not only the most profitable, but most pleasant of our lives; and whatever the varied conditions in life assigned us by the fickle goddess Fortune, you will ever be gratefully and affectionately remembered. And, as a slight token of our high esteem for your character, of our appreciation of the unswerving efforts you have made to promote our advancement, and of gratitude for the good boon you have conferred upon us in common with all who are so noble learners, giving to the world your unequalled system, we in behalf of the class, beg you to accept this humble, embracing the imitable words of Milton, assured that with your will know perfect beauty, few can so highly appreciate the beauties of the greatest of modern poets, as our honored preceptor.

The volume presented was of the largest print, of firm, beautifully gilt binding, and cost \$8.

Mr. Spencer responded appropriately to the action of his esteemed students, and thus much of 'his face, rancor, and a flow of soul' was crowded into an hour, constituting a beautiful spot in the pathway of all, and on which all will look back with emotions of pleasure.—*Ashtabula, O., Telegraph.*

SANDY HOOK, CT., Oct. 18, 1878.

D. T. Ames:

Your copy of your Compendium of Ornamental Penmanship received. It is the most beautiful and valuable book for penmen I ever saw, and I have a number of others to judge from. Yours truly,
I. P. BLACKMAN, PENMAN.

Zerah C. Whipple, principle of Home Schools for Deaf Mutes, West River, Conn.: "I am delighted with it. Every teacher and all others who are interested in good penmanship should come forward to its copy."

C. R. Runnels, Chicago, Ill.: "The *PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL* is such a publication as every teacher who advocates the art is able to use, and should be in the hands of every teacher as well as admirer of the art."

J. C. Miller, Penman at the Keystone Foundry, Lancaster, Pa.: "I have ordered 1000 copies of the subject of penmanship. I find the Journal most luminous and interesting."

H. Russell, Joliet Business College: "I am more than pleased with its fine appearance, and it certainly seems that since we have at last got the right man for the helm, we shall have what has long been needed, a good penman's journal."

D. J. R. Sawyer, Principal of Dominion Business Institute, Ottawa, Canada: "Your paper is doing a great work by keeping up a spirit of emulation among penmen. It is whole-souled and absolutely unselfish, educating generations will bless and cherish the name of Ames."

J. W. Swanik, United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.: "Your Journal is a 'jewel.' It is the best dressed, the most fully edited, and contains more real and valuable information than any other paper of its class that has ever been published in this country."

S. Packard, New York: "You have shown the disposition as well as the ability and taste to give us a class paper for one dollar a year, which in point of artistic appearance and general adaptation to work not excelled by any publication in the country."

J. C. Bryant, President of the Buffalo Business College: "The Journal is so beautifully gotten up, and so well filled with sensible and spicy matter that I feel it almost a duty to double my subscription. I need not express a hope that it will be a permanent success, for there can be no failure if you keep up the present standard."

G. A. Gaskell: "The variety of excellent fac-similes of your pen-work you are giving, as well as its choice reading matter, makes it, in my opinion, superior to any of its predecessors. No penman, old or young, veterans or beginners in the profession, can read the *Journal* without deriving benefit."

W. P. Cooper, Kingsville, O.: "I can imagine nothing more elegant or better. It abounds in choice articles that revive old memories and furnish new ones. It is a wholesome instruction; while its embellishments are superb bits of art, not only redolent of progress, but warmed by ever creative brain and cunning hand of genius and trained skill."

John H. Mayhew, Detroit, Mich.: "I have been more and more interested in the successive issues of your JOURNAL from the first number. It seems to me to be filling an important mission in the world. It is not only a daily aid to penmanship as an art, but that especially penmanship as a commercial branch, shall, by its illustrations, promote the interests of business education, whose great importance is not yet fully appreciated."

Henry C. Spencer, Spencerian Business College, New York: "I have thought of the medium of fresh news, useful information, best ideas of genial, clear-headed teachers, and penmen in regard to their profession, and a repository of beautiful and attractive illustrations of pen art from your own portfolio, and I have thought of history. I say sincerely, I think you are talented, breadth, taste and spirit of good will requisite for the management of the JOURNAL."

From the Press.

Student's Journal: "There is probably no man on the continent better qualified than Ames to conduct such a periodical. The product of his skill will be the most useful, beautiful, and show that is truly an American member of Parliament, but Master of the pen."

Galesburg (Ill.) Republican: "It is one of the best publications of the kind ever issued."

Troy (N. Y.) Daily Press: "No professional penman or aspirant for pen honors can afford to miss the *Journal*. It is the most complete of the pens of some of the best penmen in America. As for the engravings, it is enough to say that Prof. Ames has charge of that department."

Chicographic Medal, Toledo, Iowa: "The *PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL* is filled with very interesting reading for all friends of the art it represents."

N. Y. School Journal: "It is ably edited and skillfully illustrated. Mr. Ames is a man of his pen, and will undoubtedly make the JOURNAL the chief of its class, and a valuable aid to all teachers and pupils of writing."

Canadian School Journal: "It is a live, practical JOURNAL, devoted almost exclusively to penmanship. It is profusely illustrated, and handles this much neglected subject in a masterly manner."

Unity and Simplicity of Forms of Letters Necessary to Good and Rapid Business Writing.

Much practice in learning to write is lost by making use of a multiplicity of complicated forms of letters; not only is the acquisition of a good handwriting thus made more difficult, but the subsequent practice is retarded proportionately slow and tedious.

The simple forms are not only more easily acquired, and more rapidly executed, but they are more easily read than the more or late styles; in fact, the forms that cost the most, are worth the least. It is as if a merchant should constantly purchase an inferior class of merchandise, and pay the high price of the best, his chances for success certainly would not be very promising.

Labor, whether of the clerk or mechanic, is rewarded according to the results it can produce. The copyist or clerk who can write one hundred words, equally as well, in the same time that another writes fifty, will certainly, other things being equal, command twice as much pay.

The rapidity with which writing can be executed, depends largely upon the simplicity of the forms of letters used, and the size of the writing. A medium or small hand is written with much more ease and rapidity than a large hand, from the fact that the pen can be carried over short spaces in less time, and with greater economy with some care and skill can execute simple forms more easily and rapidly than complicated ones. To illustrate: Suppose one writer were to habitually make the capital H thus:

which requires eleven motions of the hand to execute, and that another were to uniformly make it thus:

requiring only four motions of the hand. It is apparent that the difference of time needed to make each cannot be less than the proportion of eleven to four: that is not all. The complicated form, consisting of many lines, some of which are required to run parallel to each other, and all made with reference to balancing or harmonizing with some care and skill, requires to be made with greater ease and skill than the more simple form, so that the disadvantage is even greater than indicated by the simple proportion between eleven and four.

This plan carried out through the alphabet, would be found to rapid and legible business writing.

Unity of forms in business writing is also very essential to rapidity and excellence. The mechanic who makes one thing a specialty, acquires great skill and dispatch in his work, in fact he becomes the representative man of his vocation, so the writer who makes use of the minimum number of the most simple forms of letters in writing, will become proportionately more skillful and rapid, than he who adopts the maximum number of the most complicated forms.

These remarks are intended to apply more especially to business and professional writing. In ornamental and professional writing, where show and beauty are of greater consideration than dispatch, variety and complexity of forms are quite proper, and even necessary.

New Drawing Books.

Irving Dickman, Taylor & Co., have recently published a school series of White's drawing books, revised by Professor H. P. Smith, teacher of drawing in the New York public schools, which are peculiarly adapted for use in public or private schools. They should be examined by all teachers of drawing. See advertisement on last page.

Photo-Engraving.

We take pleasure in again calling the attention of our readers to the illustrations in the present number of the JOURNAL, as fine specimens of engraving. The cuts were all made by the New York Photo-Engraving Company. We believe that their process and facilities for furnishing cuts are unequalled elsewhere in the country.

How to Prepare Indian Ink.

In answer to numerous inquiries upon this subject, we would say: Procure a stick of ink, of fine quality, and a sloping tray of porcelaine or slate, at the end of the slope should be a well to contain and give depth to the ink; put into the tray a quantity sufficient to make the desired quantity of ink, and then grind the stick of ink into the water upon the sloping bottom of the tray until it becomes of the desired degree of blackness, when it is ready for use. It should be thus freely ground each day that it is used, standing over night it precipitates or changes, so that when dry upon the paper it cracks and is easily removed by the rubber. Many inexperienced persons seek to prepare the ink by shaking and dissolving it in water; it cannot in that manner be sufficiently pulverized to either flow readily or give a solid black line. A very delicate and pleasing effect is imparted in writing and drawing by first using a light shade of ink and then retouching the shaded portions with darker ink, this will not do, however, for work designed for reproduction by either the photo-engraving or lithographic processes, these require clear, strong, black lines, and the pencil lines should be removed with soft sponge rubber.

A. J. Bicknell & Co., 27 Warren street, New York, have just issued two interesting and valuable works upon architecture, en-

Personals.

F. C. Hall, of Liverpool, New York, is a fine writer.

Harp Van Riper is teaching writing at Circleville, Ohio.

T. J. Risinger is the accomplished superintendent of writing in public schools at New Castle, Pa.

Mr. E. Bennett is highly complimented by the Schenectady, N. Y. *Daily Union*, for his success in teaching writing in that city.

F. B. Davis, who is reported to be a skillful writer and teacher in New England, is instructing large classes in the "Old Nursing State."

L. S. Preston, is teaching large classes at Sanator and vicinity, assisted by one of his former pupils, H. W. Beare. Both are skillful writers.

Prof. J. W. Van Sickle of the Business College, Springfield, Ohio, is writing a history of the Van Sickle Family in the United States.

Professor F. K. Fritz, an accomplished writer, and formerly editor of the "New England Star," Ansonia, Conn., is spending a season in Europe.

G. W. Michael, Valparaiso, Ind., has been a very popular and successful teacher of writing. Many of our Western Knights of the Quill are indebted to him for their skill. He incloses some superior slips of his writing.

Bryant & Stratton Business College

The specimen given above is reproduced by the N. Y. Photo-Eng. Co. from flourishing and lettering by Mr. H. W. Flickinger, who is associated with J. E. Soule, in the special Normal Penmanship Department of the Bryant & Stratton Business College, Philadelphia, Pa. and with the Spencer Brothers as associate author of the Revised Spencerian Copy Books. Although this cut, as is necessarily the case with all reproductions, fails fully to present the exquisite touch and hue of Mr. Flickinger's work, yet it speaks well for its author, who has for some years been justly recognized as leading this department of Penmanship in America. His skill combined with Lynna Spencer, produced those most exquisite and matchless specimens exhibited at the Centennial, by Irwin, Hickman, Taylor & Co. and which have since attracted so much attention and praise, at their publishing house in New York.

W. E. Dennis, at Wright's Business College, Brooklyn, New York, has just completed an exquisitely fine specimen of pen drawing in the form of a church surrounded with a finely wrought wreath of flowers. It is among the finest specimens we have examined.

Col. Geo. Soule, President of Soule Commercial College and Literary Institute, New Orleans, La., recently favored us with a call on his return from a visit to Europe and the Paris Exposition. He is a genial and accomplished gentleman. His institution has long maintained an enviable reputation among the business colleges of the South. Its liberality, enterprise, and correct appreciation of what is advantageous to its pupils and patrons is evidenced in the fact that it has, during the year past, furnished more subscribers to the JOURNAL than any other single institution in the country.

J. M. Van Potter, Ayler, Ont., sends a skillfully executed specimen of flourishing.

F. H. Waters, Garrettsville, Ohio, incloses a tastefully executed specimen of flourishing.

O. W. Palmer, Sullivan, Pa., sends some beautiful specimens of plain and flourishing cards.

E. L. Burnett, LeCrosse, Wisconsin, Business College sends attractive specimens of flourishing.

Two most exquisitely written letters have been received during the month from Lynna P. Spencer.

F. B. Davis, Jewett City, Conn., sends superior specimens of plain, flourishing and fancy colored card writing.

T. J. Prickett, penman at Soule's Business College, Philadelphia, Pa., sends an excellent specimen of business writing.

J. E. Soule, Philadelphia, Pa., sends a photograph of a beautiful specimen of engraving executed at his business college.

C. N. Hamilton, New Augusta, Ind., writes a handsome letter, in which he incloses skillful flourishing and card writing.

D. R. Ellbridge, Davenport, (Iowa) Business College, sends a fine specimen of letter writing and off-hand flourishing.

A well executed specimen of flourishing and a set of off-hand capitals has been received from B. F. Cagle, Murrensboro, Tenn.

Gus Hulseizer, Toulon, Ill., sends a handsomely flourished specimen, and a fine collection of unique designs of flourished cards.

H. W. Stoner, Soule's B. & S. Business College, Philadelphia, Pa., sends most easy and graceful specimens of business and card writing.

Some most elegant specimens of business writing have been received from S. R. Wheeler, who is teaching writing at Gregory's Business College, Newark, N. J.

Jos. Foeller, Ashland, Pa., sends a photographic copy of the Lord's Prayer in his handwriting, which is skillfully designed and well executed.

Jackson Cagle, Atlanta, Ga., writes a letter in his customary excellent style, in which he promises to furnish a specimen of his best work for the December number of the JOURNAL.

T. R. Rawson, Worcester, Mass., sends two specimens about 140 lines skillfully flourished with red, green, white, and gold inks, these colors are headed with much taste and skill.

Thomas J. Bryant, Principal of the St. Joseph, Mo., Business College, sends a very fine specimen of flourishing, also a lithographic copy of an elegant specimen of writing as taught in his college.

H. W. Flickinger with J. E. Soule, in the B. & S. Business College, Philadelphia, Pa., sends two gems of flourishing, a reproduction from one of which will be found on another page. It will speak for itself.

Messrs. McCreary & Shilch, forwarded a specimen of engraving, 22x9, executed in a superior manner by H. W. Kilbe, conductor of the Pen Art School, connected with their business college at Utica, N. Y.

Master Heron and Orchard, Pupils of M. E. Bennett, teacher of drawing and writing at Schenectady, N. Y., the former sends a very creditably executed landscape; the latter a somewhat elaborate specimen of drawing. Considering the age and period of instruction of the lads, they are creditable to pupils and instructor.

Gems of flourishing and exquisite card writing, accompanied with most gracefully written letter comes from Thomas J. Stewart, penman at the Capital City Business College, Trenton, N. J. Stewart is a pupil of H. W. Flickinger, whose skill he pays a well deserved compliment when he says: "I try to





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Pen Art.

BY G. T. OPLINGER.

The most obvious advantages which the art of pen work possesses over literature is that it appeals directly to the eye, and requires no deliberative study for the appreciation of its merits or delivery of tone and beauty.

The man whose business, indifference, or occupation prevents him from studying a certain book which he is conned to read, has only to keep his eyes open for a brief space of time, to gain as much influence from a skillful pen specimen, as his eyes are capable of receiving. This is an advantage which not only belongs to the pen artist as pitted against the author when both are seeking public attention and patronage, but it is also an advantage which pen pictures markedly possess as a means of public instruction. The influence of a pen picture is immediate. The most talk of a pen picture is inadequate. The most talk of art, unless it is immediate. The most talk of art, unless it is immediate. The most talk of art, unless it is immediate.

The most eminent animal painter of the present century was Sir Edwin Landseer of England. As we refer to a recent history of his work in sketches and paintings of animals which were superior to anything ever before seen, we observe that in his sketches Landseer frequently employed pen and ink in his most mature time, with all the appliances of color. Landseer never exhibited before the public, deer and dogs more lively than those which, with a few touches of the pen are represented on white paper. As we refer to this we are tempted to believe that of all the instruments that can be used by the skillful artist, there is none quite so ready and unguished as the pen.

We have in this country a very tolerable collection of tastefully designed pen pictures, and works published on the Art, both in practical and artistic pen work which might be called a powerful means for popular education, if properly exhibited and circulated through such a widely circulated medium as THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL. Its already numerous engravings in fac-simile of specimens from the best penmen in the United States, has rendered it a rare work of art, and should be liberally patronized by all the professional penmen as well as other teachers and artists. The introduction of THE PENMAN'S ART JOURNAL in all our public schools, not only for teachers but the pupils would be a powerful aid and incentive to improve in this much neglected and instructive branch of education.

As a mental cultivation, the study of good specimens of writing is valuable, and instructions for the student that is given with the specimens presented with your Journal is much more so, than the specimen alone.

Of one thing I feel certain, that the Journal should be in the hands of every young lady and gentleman who aspires to any distinction as professional writers.

Form an Indication of Meaning.

BY FAULF PATINOR.

There are three things that attend the existence of an idea—conception, formation and expression. Thoughts are like the clouds of the sky, first they are conceived, then they are formed, then they are expressed. No matter how unconnected an idea may be, it has its own meaning, and its own expression. It is the duty of the writer to express his thoughts in a clear and concise manner, so that they may be understood by all who read them.

Many a work of art which the world now admires and venerates was once the sport of shallow critics, who saw in its bold peculiarities only a wild presumption and conceit. I could wish there were more room and charity for personal expression in the art which this Journal represents. Following of course, some recognized method, and not a young person give more scope to his own wild fancy—he is not so monotonously lively! He certainly is not a machine. A meaning lies behind the pen, a soul and an imagination. Why then, not exercise these, and produce that variety in which penmanship is so sadly deficient?

is its period of expression. After the instinct has been re-organized and the path which it indicates followed to its end, the work done and the course almost finished, what more natural impulse could there be than that of final and earnest review? Here, indeed, hangs the sweetest fruit for us. All that precedes this period is, in a certain sense, experimental and interrogative. Now all the questions are answered, and answered truly. After the bud and the blossom has come the perfect fruit.

Now, who does this happy glance at the lives of great men teach us, one and all? In the first place, our hearts tell us that we do, are thus inspired, governed, developed. Secondly, we learn the proper sequence of acquirement and growth; and thirdly, we see systematic and in order—first re-organizing, then formulating, and finally expressing what we believe to be the actuating impulse in our individual life.

The various forms of expression by which we actualize and make practical latent ideas are always indicative of the hidden meaning which they contain. This, we see, is necessary from the natural sequence in which they occur. Expression must follow conception and formation in both the ideal and real life. Especially is this truth prominent in all the arts. Direct, forcible, elaborate expressions then follow ideas so immediately and closely that the connection is at once beautiful and strong. It is to this closeness of sympathy we owe the chief aesthetic charm of art. Mere form, incapable of translation into idea and emotion, would be meaningless and vain.

Exceptions to this rule must be anomalies unless as arts, and as ideas unifying personal peculiarities are to be traced to the underlying principles of a man's life. They are as necessary to the expression of a new and true character as is the difference in men's faces. Standing forth prominent in an artistic work, they are to be hailed as new revelations, not despised as erratic vagaries.

Many a work of art which the world now admires and venerates was once the sport of shallow critics, who saw in its bold peculiarities only a wild presumption and conceit. I could wish there were more room and charity for personal expression in the art which this Journal represents. Following of course, some recognized method, and not a young person give more scope to his own wild fancy—he is not so monotonously lively! He certainly is not a machine. A meaning lies behind the pen, a soul and an imagination. Why then, not exercise these, and produce that variety in which penmanship is so sadly deficient?

Classes in Reading Writing

BY H. HUSSELL.

It is a matter of observation that very few persons, and even apt scholars, can read various kinds of hand-writing with ease and pleasure. Blunders and misapprehensions are attempting to do so before an audience are frequent. I speak from experience when I say that nothing is more humiliating than to face an audience under such circumstances. Well may some of our most distinguished teachers in trying to read a long-winded temperance oration, written by a certain divine, to a large and critical audience. That failure, however,

resulted in a great benefit to me, for it set me to thinking, and to work, resulting various kinds of handwriting, and after much practice, I was able to read readily almost anything. I distinctly recollect of one of our most prominent State officials, I will call no name, making a sad failure not long since in trying to read the credentials of delegates, which had much to do in losing him the nomination for a very lucrative and important office. The important inquiry here suggested is, how are we to secure improvement in this respect? In reply we would say that we believe a vast amount of benefit could be derived by having regular classes for practice in reading various kinds of writing; it is a surprisingly short time one can read almost any kind of writing; say and well. I have devoted at least a half hour each day in my school during the last year to reading writing, and have been extremely gratified at the manner in which students learn by this practice to read various kinds of writing. This is a work for our Commercial Colleges which should not be overlooked.

Next in importance to good handwriting, in my opinion, is the ability to read writing readily. In many of our large business houses, with a large correspondence, a large proportion of which is badly written, this ability is of great account, and often calls for the highest skill and greatest experience, to accomplish it.

It is manifestly the duty, then, of all colleges that pretend to give their students a thorough, practical education—one which will meet the requirements of business in all its various points—to give this important accomplishment proper attention.

Upon this subject I have as yet seen nothing in any of the various penmen's papers but it is of sufficient importance to interest all who desire the advancement of practical education.

Writing Materials.

The materials used for writing on, says the *Edinburgh Review*, have varied in different ages and nations. Among the Egyptians, slices of limestone, leather, linen and papyrus, especially the last, were universally employed. The Greeks used bronze and stone for public monuments, wax for memorandums, and papyrus for the ordinary transactions of life. The kings of Pergamus adopted parchment, and the other nations of the ancient world chiefly depended on a supply of the paper of Egypt. But the Assyrians and Babylonians employed for their public archives, their astronomical computations, their religious dedications, their historical annals, and even for title-deeds and bills of exchange, tablets, cylinders and hexagonal prisms of terra-cotta. Two of these cylinders, still extant, contain the history of Sennacherib against the Kingdom of Judah; and cherub, taken from the Birs Nimroud, give a detailed account of the dedication of the great temple by Nebuchadnezzar to the seven planets. To this indestructible material, and to the happy idea of employing it in this manner, the present age is indebted for a detailed history of the Assyrian monarchy; whilst the deeds of Livy, the plays of Menander and the laws of Anacron, confided to a more perishable material, have either wholly or partially disappeared amidst the wreck of empires.

The Writing Class.

BY J. W. PAXSON.

VI.

You need not be an accomplished penman, to be a successful teacher of writing. A thorough knowledge of the matter to be executed, a power of close criticism, and a great amount of enthusiasm, with a faculty of infusing the same into a class, will make all—both teacher and pupils—enthusiasts and critics during a writing lesson, and produce the most satisfactory results.

Freedom and ease in writing are only acquired, by having the muscles educated to their work, so as to move with rhythmic grace at the will of the writer. No amount of practice, without an accurate conception of the forms to be executed, will make good writers. The mental picture of the letter must be clear, before the muscles can be properly trained to execute the same. Right forms, rightly understood and practiced, will alone secure the desired end.

In teaching movement, like musical execution, the simplest practice should be strictly adhered to, or beginners will be lost. Five-finger exercises in writing—that is, easy practice within easy scope of the untrained hand. Every exercise of this kind should have some specific object, and should serve to train the muscles used in making the letters of the alphabet.

Most of the popular penmanship exercises are absolutely useless, if not entirely prejudicial. At best, they simply afford a facility in striking large flourishes, for which it is exceedingly difficult to come down to a practical, business style of writing. Such practice not only leads to no practical results, but is absolutely ruinous for beginners.

No movement-drill, designed to develop a business hand, should have a larger scope than medium business, and should be regular and complete in itself, introducing no motion that is foreign, or which tends to interrupt the regular action of the muscles. For this reason, hand-writing from sixty-three copper plates, each containing a different flourish, too numerous to mention. The book is now owned by the Educational Book Department of D. Appleton & Co.

In the above cut we represent a specimen heading and flourish from an illustrated arithmetic, published in 1693, by Eleazar Wigan, Writing Master, Tower Hill, London ("The work itself is a rare old curiosity." It is quarto size, and printed from sixty-three copper plates, each having a profusion of flourished letters, birds, dragons, fishes and other nondescript flourishes too numerous to mention. The book is now owned by Mr. Hayes, Superintendent of the Educational Book Department of D. Appleton & Co.

with the upper turn on upward movement, meeting first curve at top. This closes the oval." *Note.* The inclined oval can be practically illustrated to the youngest pupils by cutting one out of card-board, and describing to them the sides, top, and base. Next, cut off small horizontal sections at either end, and incline the remaining part between two parallel lines so that the left side touches the top, and the right side the base-line. Then, by adding the short sections at top and base, complete the oval and show the position of the pen. This analysis will give them at the very start a correct idea of the scriptural oval. Observe carefully that when the oval is placed upright between horizontal lines, the ends of the long diameter touch the top and base lines. Now, if we incline the oval a little to the right, the right end of the axis moves downward to the right, while the lower end of the axis moves upward to the left, thus bringing the upper turn wholly to right of point of contact at top, and the lower turn wholly to left of point of contact at base. This simple theorem is the foundation of English script, and a clear comprehension of it is the key to the construction of the written alphabet. Entire systems of penmanship are interwoven with absurdities, from a misconception of the inclined oval.

It is not of absolute importance, in movement-drill, that the pupil should follow the lines of the copy with studied exactness. The paramount object is to acquire a free and natural motion of the pen. No shoulder the pupil be allowed to write the exercise in a loose, irregular, and careless manner. The movement should be made with moderate rapidity, and with the least possible exertion.

Points of Rest.—While forming a letter, the hand rest should be comparatively stationary, only participating slightly in the finger and forearm movement. This allows the

pupil a resting-point for each letter, in order to concentrate attention upon form. As the writing advances, the hand, propelled by the forearm movement, slides across the page on the finger rest.

THE LESSON



"We come now to a very interesting group of letters, the small ovals, *a, e, c, o, and u*. Small *o* is the nucleus of this little family. It is a very important letter, since the main part or oval combines all the elements except the straight line, which you may call the queen's sceptre. I will now draw on the board two horizontal lines. The lower one is called the base-line, because all the letters rest upon it; the upper one, the head-line, because it shows the height of the letters. The distance between these lines is a space in height. Let us make the small oval within the ruling. Observe that it rises to the height of one space; that it rests on the base-line at one point only, and touches the head-line at one point only. We begin the oval at the top with the left-curve, which we carry on main slant nearly to base, making the lower turn on the downward movement, to base; here we begin with the right curve, and carry it on main slant nearly to top, completing the oval

"It is pointed." "There are no turns." "It is too narrow."

"Well, well, children. I will try again to please you." I now carry the left-curve to base, making the lower-turn below base-line, and then continue the right-curve to top, making the upper-turn above the head-line, and meeting first curve. The result is a wide, misplaced, ungaily oval, which the children all laugh at. "Is this a correct oval?" A quick chorus of "No." "What is the trouble?" "You've made the lower-turn below base." "It is too wide." "You've made the upper-turn above the head-line." "It is too high." "Where should the lower-turn be made?" "Just above the base-line." "And where the upper-turn?" "Just below the head-line." "Right." The turns are small, but if not made correctly, they spoil the letter. I have purposely taken up the small oval first and explained it, independent of any connecting lines, to the pupils.

"Now, to make writing small *o*, we must begin the letter from the base-line, with a left-curve on connecting slant; and we must finish the letter from top by retracing the turn, and adding a short horizontal curve, as in *s* and *u*. If the sides of the oval are curved too much, it spoils the letter by rounding it; if they are hardly curved at all, it takes away the beauty of the letter; if the sides are not similar curves—that is, if one curves more or

Bryant's Business College.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., Oct. 17, 1878.

DEAR ANNE:

Prof. Swan.—THE ART JOURNAL has been good from its first number to the present, but it is now much superior to my expectations, and if possible I would place it in the hands of every person who is thinking of studying any of the business branches.

When such wise and experienced teachers as Himmus and Sprague either write or speak, they are certain to say something good.

An experience of thirty years teaches me that one who is greatly deficient in either taste or movements, may continually practice after the best copies without ever attaining the first essentials of good business penmanship; and should such one employ a teacher who does not understand or will not give strict attention to position, movements, and elements, but depends upon his own ability to execute, he may acquire ability to form letters with labor and care, but will probably remain unable to execute with either ease or rapidity.

Very respectfully, yours,

THOS. J. BAYARD.

"Slant."

Editor Journal.

DEAR SIR:—My method in regard to the correcting of improper slant, although most likely very familiar to many of your readers, was to me a discovery. It is this: I cut a piece of paste-board in this form:

about 1½ inches, and give it to the student, requiring him to correct his own slant. There is something so definite and tangible about putting this little circle down on a *por a d* that it carries conviction with it, and soon corrects the error. J. M. MEEHAN.

Professor Edison, while in Virginia City, Nev., stepped into a telegraph office; and a local paper describes him as "the worst dressed man in the room by all odds. An old black hat, a cheap shirt with neck and studs in the bosom unbuttoned, a two-bit necktie several months old, coarse pants, and, rest, and a mouse-colored linen duster completed his attire. One of the office boys asked him to put his name in an autograph album. He wrote a line that looked like print and fixed his eyes on the glass. Everybody admired the marvellous penmanship, which was undoubtedly a new style. The letters were awkwardly made, taken singly, but when grouped in a line all looked exactly alike, as if engraved on copperplate. "You couldn't take thirty words a minute and print like that," said one. "On take forty," was the reply. The fact of the matter was, that the boy, the wire, and Edison, sitting at the receiver, picked up a sheet of paper and said, "Let the message come." He sat there three minutes and took 130 words with apparent ease, doing better than he had promised. The dispatch was written in the faultless hand that graced the autograph album."

From Colonel Ingwersoll's motto as a text, "An honest God is the noblest work of man," Professor Richard A. Proctor preaches a short sermon of fifty lines in *The Echo* ancient Providence and disasters. He asks if there can be a deeper cruel, greater tragedy, than the destruction of the thought that the world is made for the women and children who were on board the Princess Alice, because certain politicians in England have regarded too lightly the sufferings of women and children in Bulgaria. He remarks that the Oriental mind could form no better conception of God than as a despotic cruel, tyrant, and cruel, and that, even unwittingly, but their women and children, and all belonging to their household; but it has been left to English theologians to invent a false God even more horrible—a God who being offended with one set of persons, would wreak vengeance on another by different set, averaging the wrong of women and children, not by punishing the persons who had offended Him, but by destroying hundreds of women and children, and bringing sorrow on thousands more.

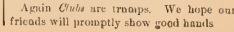
"Practice makes perfect." If you aim at perfection when you practice.



less than the other—it destroys the symmetry of the letter. Both sides should curve slightly and equally, and the oval should curve at top. We begin small *e* the same as *o*, with the left-curve on connecting slant; but then we make the upper-turn below the top-line, and finish it with a dot, as in the Roman small *e*. Next we retrace the turn, and form the left side and base of the oval as in *o*, and finish with the right-curve on connecting slant. It is a very easy letter to make, when you once acquire the right movement. You begin it like the first part of *u*, with the turn added, pressing the pen lightly for the dot. Retracing the turn gives it a simple and elegant form, similar to the Roman letter. You see that it is an incomplete oval. So is small *c*. To make this letter, you have to let the first curve drop a little, and then carry it upward on the main slant, making a very short turn; you then form the left side of the oval, crossing the first curve one-third space above base, and finish as in *u*, with lower turn and right curve." By adding lines, I show the pupils that *e* and *c* belong to the group of ovals.—*Primary Teacher.*

Parents who desire to awaken an interest in writing on the part of their children, and teachers who wish to continue, to sustain the interest awakened by them in their pupils should certainly then them to subscribe for the JOURNAL.

The attention of penmen and artists is invited to our supply list on the eighth page.



"HILL'S MANUAL of Social and Business Forms."—Shows how to write any social epistle or business document correctly; including penmanship, plain and ornamental, with explicit directions for self-instruction and the art of teaching.

We especially refer our friends and readers to the card on 1st page, headed "Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms," and recommend to them said work as being reliable and practical, and adapted to the wants of everybody. It is a perfect cyclopaedia of the social and business forms used in the every day affairs of life, and is alike useful to the old and young, male and female, in every condition of society.

Messrs. Knuffel & Esser, dealers in artists' materials, 127 Fulton street, New York, have recently imported a series of steel pens, graded from fine to very broad nibs, for use in text and round hand writing; we find them very practical and economizers of time in that class of work. See advertisement in another column.

System and Methods of Teaching Writing.

The following address upon "System and Methods of Teaching Writing," was delivered Nov. 7th, 1878, in Assembly Hall at Plainfield, N. J., by D. T. Ames, before a large concourse of teachers, pupils and citizens.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

It is not my purpose upon this occasion to make any attempt at a display of rhetoric or oratory, but to present a few plain, practical thoughts upon what is deemed to be the best system, and methods of teaching writing.

Of the great importance to all classes of a rapid, graceful, and legible handwriting I scarcely need speak. To the young man it opens more avenues to desirable and lucrative employment than any other one qualification. To a young lady it is not only a rare accomplishment, but to such as are required to earn their own livelihood, it is the one most ready and available.

The observation and experience of more than twenty-five years as student, teacher and author of writing, has lead me to believe that every person possessed of ordinary faculties can and should learn to write with facility, at least, a legible hand. That they do not, is due alike to the faults in our methods of teaching and practice. The first great fault has been with the teacher and authors of systems of writing, that they have given to the pupil to many, and to complicated forms for letters, apparently, in the belief that the more numerous and fanciful were their forms, the greater the evidence of their own skill, and deserved popularity. Not unfrequently in a single copy-book or a short course of twelve or twenty lessons has the pupil been required to practice upon from two to four distinct and radically different types or forms for all the capitals and many of the small letters of the alphabet, and all or most of these forms much too complicated to be practical for rapid business writing. We will here illustrate in the case of one letter, and this is no fancy sketch, but from a case of actual observation.* We have found all the following types of the letter R in a single copy-book, and have seen them all, and others, taught or attempted, by a teacher of writing in a short course of ten lessons:

R R R R R R



This method carried through the alphabet would require the pupil to practice upon one hundred and eighty different forms for the capitals alone, and a corresponding, though necessarily less, number for the small letters, all given and practiced often without any sort of system or science. Is it any wonder that the pupil is a discouraged failure at the end of a course of such diversified practice upon complex and multitudinous forms?

The labor and practice, necessary to become skillful in making such a multitude of difficult forms, is too great to be overcome except by rare genius, or the most persistent

* Here the lecturer rapidly gave numerous illustrations upon the black-board showing the variety and styles used for each of the several letters of the alphabet too numerous to be all represented here.

and prolonged practice. The multitude must fail; while if required to make but twenty-six of the most simple forms, and those reduced by system to seven elementary principles, the multitude can and will succeed.

Another fruitful cause of failure is found in the effort of many, perhaps most, teachers to teach writing almost or quite wholly by imitation, by which method pupils acquire little or no absolute or permanent idea of the true form or construction of letters or the general style and excellence of writing. They may succeed well at imitating their copy so long as it is before them, but fail utterly to write well when it is removed. This will not be the case when it is systematically and analytically taught; each letter being accurately analyzed, its correct form and manner of construction explained by the teacher, and understood by the pupil, at the same time that his writing is thoroughly criticised and its faults pointed out and corrected according to well established principles. Where this is done the eye and understanding is disciplined and taught as well as the hand, and there remains impressed vividly upon the mind of the pupil a clear and well defined conception of the form and construction of his copy, so that, though literally absent, to the mind's eye, it is ever present, and is a perpetual copy for the mastery of which the hand will ever strive and ultimately accomplish. Unlike the pupil who practices without system or principle by imitation, and who not only ceases to improve, but actually goes backward, when the instruction ends, and the copy is removed, the analytic pupil will continue ever to advance, and is certain, ultimately, to become a good writer.

HOW WRITING SHOULD BE TAUGHT POSITIONS.

The first care is to secure and maintain the correct positions of body, arm, hand and pen. The position at the desk or table will be governed somewhat by circumstances. In the school-room where desks are small and narrow, we think a position with the right side to the desk, thus,



will be the best.

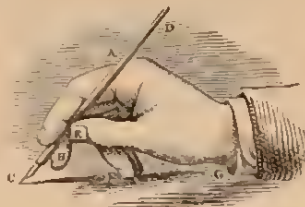
In business colleges and writing academies, where the table or desk is more spacious, and especially in the study and practice of book-keeping where the books are often large and numerous, also by artists and penmen working upon large pieces of work, the front position will be found the best, thus:



In this position the same relative position of hand, pen, and paper should be maintained as described in the former one.

Some authors and teachers have also advo-

cated a position of presenting the left side to the desk, in favor of which we have nothing to offer, for we believe either of those above described entirely preferable; yet the position at the desk is of much less importance than that the proper relative positions of the pen, hand and paper should be sustained and observed.



PENHOLDING.

Take the pen between the first and second fingers and thumb, letting it cross the forefinger just forward of the knuckle (A) and the second finger at the root of the nail (B) $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch from the pen's point. Bring the point (C) squarely to the paper and let the tip of the holder (D) point toward the right shoulder.

The thumb should be bent outward at the first joint, and (E) touch the holder opposite the first joint of the forefinger.

The first and second fingers should touch each other as far as the first joint of the first finger; the third and fourth must be slightly curved and separate from the others at the middle joint, and rest upon the paper at the tips of the nails. The wrist must always be elevated a little above the desk.

These positions should be rigidly maintained, thus keeping the nibs of the pen flat upon the paper, and both always under the same degree of pressure, when the pen will give a smooth, clear line, and move smoothly and easily upon the paper.

MOVEMENTS.

The positions secured, attention should be directed to movements, all of which should be explained and illustrated, the peculiar advantages and disadvantages of each set forth.

There are four different movements, more or less employed in writing.

The First or Finger Movement is most generally used and taught by unprofessional teachers, and practiced by most unskillful writers, and is so called because the fingers alone are employed in giving motion to the pen. Writing by this movement is less rapid and graceful than that by either of the other movements. It is more of a drawing process, it seems to be the most easy and natural to acquire, and being the only movement known or taught in a large majority of our public schools, it is practiced by a very large proportion of people outside of the mercantile and professional pursuits. Most of the latter have found it necessary to gain some further knowledge of writing than that acquired in our public schools, when they have either attended a commercial school or received instructions from some professional teacher of writing, and have been instructed in other movements.

The second is the Fore-arm or Muscular Movement. By some teachers it is called the Spencerian, and by others the Carstairsian, being so called after the names of two of its most noted and skillful teachers and advocates; this movement is obtained by resting the fleshy or muscular part of the fore-arm upon the desk, and then by simply contracting or relaxing the muscles of the fore-arm a very rapid, graceful and tireless motion is imparted to the hand and pen; but it is only when combined with the finger, producing what is known as the Third or Combination Movement that it is employed to the greatest advantage. In this movement the muscles impart rapidity and endurance, the fingers accuracy of form, and ease in making the extended letters, thus rendering it, as a whole, by far the best and most desirable movement for practical writing.

The Fourth, or Whole Arm Movement, is the most graceful and rapid of all the movements; it is also, when employed on a small scale, much less accurate, and hence less desirable for practical writing. It is used to advantage only where considerable license is allowable, as for instance, in writing dates, signatures, superscriptions, black-board writing, &c. To be able to employ this move-

ment with skill requires much and continued practice. Its proper and skillful use is, however, an important accomplishment to the professional penman.

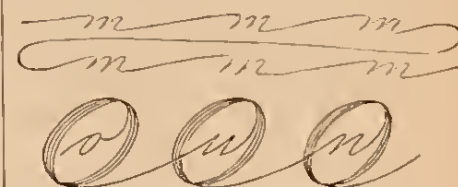
It is obtained by raising the entire arm free from the table, resting the hand lightly upon the nails of the third and fourth fingers, and then striking the letters with a full sweep of the whole arm. This movement is also used in all off-hand flourishing.

MOVEMENT EXERCISES

should be frequently and extensively practiced, and a short exercise should precede the regular practice of every lesson. Their object is threefold. First, to secure a free, graceful and rapid general movement to the fingers, muscles and fore-arm. Second, a special upward and downward motion; and thirdly, a lateral movement of the hand. To secure the first two, exercises like the following should be practiced:



To secure the lateral movement the following or similar exercises should be practiced:



The major part of the time for the first, considerable of the second and third, and a part of the time for every lesson of a course, should be devoted to careful movement exercises.

These exercises as well as all the copies of the course should be either engraved or written upon short movable slips and passed to each pupil of the class with the opening of each lesson.

We are now prepared to present the principles, and begin the analysis and practice of writing, which we do by placing upon the black-board the principles.

At the same time we briefly illustrate to the class their use and importance in learning to write, by rapidly making a few monograms embracing the entire alphabet, capitals and small letters; showing the close resemblance between the form and construction of many of the letters of the alphabet, and how very simple and easy is their construction from these principles.

This can be very clearly and strikingly illustrated in the case of the small letters by a monogram representing them all as follows:

zyrfedof

We then combine the capitals in three monograms, those having the fifth principle for their base thus:

A M T

Making the letters and subsequently arranging them in groups, each embracing those letters that most resemble each other in their form and manner of construction, thus:

A A M T T A A
S S L L P P R

Monogram embracing the letters having the sixth principle as base is made as follows:

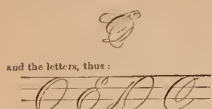
W

and the letters separately, thus:

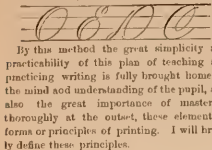
W W W W W

W W W W W

Monogram of seventh principle letters would be made, thus:



and the letters, thus:



If by this method the great simplicity and practicability of this plan of teaching and practicing writing is fully brought home to the mind and understanding of the pupil, and also the great importance of mastering thoroughly at the outset, these elementary forms or principles of printing, I will briefly define these principles:

No. 1 is simply a straight line, shaded or unshaded. No. 2 is a right curve. No. 3 a left curve. No. 4 combines a right and left curve to form the loop. Principle No. 5 is a direct oval, whose length is twice its width. No. 6 is an inverted egg shaped oval. No. 7 consists of an unshaded left and shaded right curve of equal length and degree of curvature. Forming a compound curve variously called, capital stem, master stroke, chirographic curve, line of beauty, etc., to which is added a left curve which intersects the other two curves at the point of their union, forming an oval. The stem-slanting on an angle of fifty-two degrees, and the oval on an angle of fifty-two degrees. The oval should be twice as long as it is broad, so it divided into sections it would have four spaces in length and two in width.

The correct angle of slope will be best illustrated, thus:



The class will now make this principle after a few moment's practice. Robert and several others are found to be making them thus:



While James and others are making them, thus:



Other members of the class are also making equally conspicuous faults. We now make upon the black-board strokes representing the most prominent faults of the class and illustrate. Robert has made the left curve to long and the right curve to short and not on same degree of curvature, while the second left curve defines more nearly a circle than an oval, and intersects the downward stroke below the center, and would be corrected, as indicated by the dotted lines.

After sufficient attention has been given to the analysis and practice of the capital stem, we add to it a line to make the

which we practice briefly, and then add the small letters forming a short word for a copy, all of which is written upon the black-board and analyzed before being practiced by the class. Follow this in the same manner by the

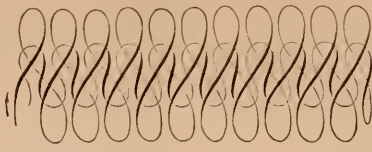
and so on through the alphabet—presenting the capitals in groups most similar in their construction and analysis.

By thus using a short copy, they are better enabled to concentrate the entire thought and practice of the pupil upon a few points in writing at a time, which he more clearly understood and thoroughly mastered than if he were to practice upon a copy embracing most of the alphabet and all the principles and characters of writing. If such a copy

* Here many similar illustrations are given upon the black-board to give them a general impression of the faults, and then the mind of all the class their peculiar faults, and how they can best be corrected.

EXERCISES FOR FLOURISHING.

No. 15.



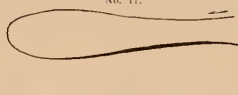
No. 16.



No. 18.



No. 17.



Our final exercise for flourishing will consist of a beautiful specimen of a bird and quill.

of ultimately writing, with facility, a legible and graceful hand.

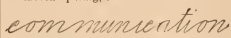
Several of the cuts used in illustrating this letter were generously furnished by Messrs. Frison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., Publishers of the Spencer Copy-books.

Where copy-books are used having long copies, they should, in the early stages of practice, be written down the page, by sections of not more than one-fourth its length, thus concentrating the practice and criticism upon a few letters at a time. The leading faults of the class while practicing the copy should be pointed out and corrected at the black-board. General faults in writing would be corrected by writing the copy upon the black-board in such a manner as to magnify the fault, and then show how it can be best corrected. For instance, the bad effect of disproportion in size of letters can be strikingly illustrated by writing the copy, thus:



Having care to make each letter, by itself, as nearly perfect as possible, showing thereby that perfect letters alone cannot make good writing. The correction of this fault can be greatly aided by ruling a guide line for the top of the letters.

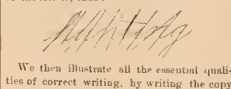
At the next lesson illustrate the bad effect of uneven spacing, thus:



At the following lesson we present the special beauty of a variety in slant in writing, thus:



Slant though quite different, will not be specially conspicuous in the contracted letters, but may be made to appear strikingly so by drawing extended lines through the parts of the letters, thus:



We then illustrate all the essential qualities of correct writing, by writing the copy correctly upon a scale, thus:

This method proceeds earnestly through a course of even twenty lessons will not fail to secure to the attentive pupil, not only marked improvement, but will so discipline his eye, and idea of the correct forms and characteristics of good writing, that he can scarcely fail

of ultimately writing, with facility, a legible and graceful hand.

Several of the cuts used in illustrating this letter were generously furnished by Messrs. Frison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., Publishers of the Spencer Copy-books.

About These Times

we are on the *qui vive* for clubs, although it may be generally against human nature to submit to such *misers*, we are disposed to receive them, without a feeling akin to malice, or a thought of resentment.



I. S. Harris is teaching large classes at Wheeling, W. Va.

S. C. Malone is teaching large classes in writing at Bridgeport, West Va., and vicinity.

Geo. G. Stearns is teaching drawing and writing in the public schools at Newport, Ky. He is a skillful writer and popular teacher.

Mrs. Van Evers, who is a very accomplished writer and popular teacher, is instructing classes in writing at Mr. Vernon, N. Y., and vicinity.

J. N. Whittlesey, A. M., Professor of Penmanship, Book-keeping and Telegraphing at McKimble College, Lebanon, Ill., is an accomplished penman and teacher.

J. P. Pruitt, formerly of Oakdale, N.Y., is now teaching large classes in writing at Forney, Texas, from which place he sends quite a club of subscribers to the JOURNAL.

Capt. Tyler, the veteran teacher of writing in the public schools, Fort Wayne, Ind., also conducts a popular writing academy in that city. He is one of the appreciative friends of the JOURNAL.



C. H. Eureka, Chicago, Ill., sends a collection of very handsome card writing.

A. C. Smith, Burg Hill, O., sends a very graceful specimen of flourishing and writing.

W. E. Dennis, Wright's Business College, Brooklyn, N. Y., sends most exquisite card writing.

S. G. Malone, Bridgeport, W. Va., sends a very skillful specimen of flourishing and some good specimens of card writing.

S. E. Webster, Gregory's Business College, Newark, N. J., sends a gem of flourishing and a superbly written letter. He is among the best.

The New England Card Company, Worcester, B. I., sends a specimen sheet of very handsome designs for New Year cards.

P. B. Hardin, Corydon, Ind., encloses in an excellently written letter, some superior specimens of off-hand and muscular writing.

A. N. Palmer is teaching writing at Pinkerton Academy, Derry, N. H. Several fine specimens from his pen have been recently received.

Charles E. Williams, a pupil in Peirce's Normal Writing Institute, Keokuk, Iowa, sends a letter and card specimens which are very creditable.

F. M. Hinson, Happy House, N. C., is an enthusiastic and promising young penman; he sends specimens of flourishing and writing which are very creditable.

W. Pierson, teacher of writing in the public schools at Merce, O., sends an elegant specimen of flourishing and some very fine specimens of copy writing.

J. C. Miller of Lehigh, Pa., sends a unique and skillfully executed specimen of flourishing. He promises to send something elegant for the JOURNAL soon.

E. L. Burnett, La Crosse, Wis., sends a fine collection of writing and off-hand flourishing, also specimens of writing from several of his pupils which are very creditable.

Louis N. King, aged twelve, and Henry Kerate, aged thirteen years, pupils of M. E. Bennett, Schenectady, N. Y., send specimens of flourishing very creditable for lads of their age.

R. J. Magee, Toledo (O.) Business College, sends an elaborate and skillfully executed specimen of flourishing. Like most others, it was not properly executed for reproduction, and we cannot present it to the readers of the JOURNAL.

Several fine specimens of flourishing and card writing have been received from L. Madan, Rochester, N. Y., acknowledgment of which should have been made in the last issue of the JOURNAL, but owing to being misplaced, failed to do so. Mr. M. certainly deserves our praise for his very fine, graceful and rapidly executed penmanship.

Jackson Cagle, of Moore's Business College, Atlanta, Ga., forwards a very beautiful specimen of flourishing and writing, designed for publication in the JOURNAL, as announced in the last issue, but owing to the extreme delicacy of his work it could not be reproduced, so it is to try it each time, so to have it ready for the January number. We trust there will be no failure next time.

Answers to



No communication unaccompanied with the full name and address of the writer will be noticed, or inserted in this paper. Neither will questions, the answers of which we are unable to give, or criticisms upon writing be given to any subscriber, unless the writer is a subscriber. Specimens upon which criticism is invited should be written on a note or letter sheet, in the writer's best and most careful style, use paper, and certainly no postal card, will receive attention.

A. G. Egan, Ill. The salary paid to teachers of penmanship varies greatly, from \$20 to \$200 per annum.

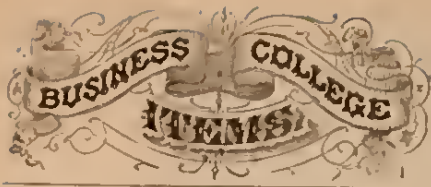
F. M. H., Happy Home, N. C. We cannot send the William's specimen as a premium; we have exhausted our supply, and do not desire to print another edition.

A. C. T., Procterville, O., you write a very easy and graceful hand, though your writing lacks uniformity in size and spacing, while your capitals and loops are too large for the balance of your writing.

O. C. W., San Francisco, Cal. Back numbers of the JOURNAL can be sent, from and including September, 1877, at regular subscription rates. Sixteen consecutive back numbers will be sent for \$1.

C. S. St. Louis, Mo. Why have I not received the JOURNAL for the last two months? Has it suspended? You subscribed expired with the September number. In accordance with our uniform, and frequently announced, rule, the JOURNAL was discontinued at the expiration of your subscription. Your practice. The continued movement of subscribers. Subscribers who have not received it, are requested to give prompt notice.

W. W. San Quentin, Cal., your writing is good in almost every respect, less shade would enable you to execute it with greater ease and rapidity. The "school-boy appearance" of which you complain, will be remedied only by the practice. The combined movement is the best for practical writing. Becker's Ornamental Penmanship consists almost wholly of alphabets and flourishes, and would be of little value to you as compared with the W. & F. Guide. If your ability to teach equals the excellence of your writing, you should have no fears regarding your success as a teacher.



James N. Mitchell has recently opened a Business College at Springfield, Ill.

The *Business World*, issued by Platt R. Spencer, Principal of the Cleveland (O.) Business College, is an attractive and sensible publication.

The Burlington (Iowa) *Hawkeye*, of Nov. 23, contains a very complimentary notice of the Burlington Business College, of which W. P. Allen has recently become proprietor.

The Catalogue for 1878-9, of Eaton & Burnett's Business College, Baltimore, Md., has been received; it is got up in good taste. The college is enjoying a good degree of prosperity.

Mr. Folsom, of the Albany Business College, has recently taken as partner in his college, Mr. C. E. Carhart, formerly for two years a teacher in the institution, and since a practical accountant, in which capacity he achieved marked success. Still later he established a commercial department in a literary school, which he conducted successfully for two years. Mr. Carhart is a young man of ability and experience, and will undoubtedly make an excellent partner. His specialty will be the practical side of a business education, while that of Mr. Folsom's always has been and still will be the scientific side, which, as is well known, he has carried to a high degree of perfection. The Albany College is meeting with well merited prosperity. Mr. Folsom has long been an able and earnest worker in the cause of practical education; and we certainly wish him a constantly increasing patronage, which he so richly deserves.

Writing in the Public Schools of Newark, N. J.

Editor *Penman's Art Journal*:

DEAR SIR—I am often appealed to, to know how better results in penmanship can be attained in public schools.

In the October number of the *JOURNAL* you gave an abstract of a paper read by me before the Penman's Convention, in which I enumerated the obstacles in the way of greater success in teaching primary school children to write.

I am and have been on the alert for any suggestions looking to better results in teaching this branch.

Within the circle of my acquaintance with methods pursued in the graded schools of our cities and villages, none have so fully met my views and pointed so directly to satisfactory results as that in operation in the schools of Newark, N. J., a sketch of which I enclose, prepaid, at my request, by Prof. Torry, one of Newark's most prompt, energetic and successful principals, and through the *JOURNAL* I present it to those whom it should most concern.

The plan under the watchful eye and zealous energy of Superintendent Barringer, is a most gratifying success, and bound to be adopted in other cities when its merits become known, and I think that the time will soon come when we shall have no more indifferent methods taught by indifferent teachers in an indifferent way. When such slovenly teaching will be looked upon as a relic of the past, too deeply buried to be resurrected by any teacher, who, in the words of Rip Van Winkle, expects to "live long and prosper."

The plan as set forth by Prof. Torry is a fitting counterpart to the very valuable article in the October number of the *JOURNAL* headed "Hints on Teaching Writing."

—Mr. Geo. H. Shattuck:

DEAR SIR—According to promise, I give briefly below our plan of examining writing in the public schools of Newark, N. J. Our Grammar and Primary Departments are each divided into four grades in all their studies. The four grammar grades and one Primary grade write in copy books with pen and ink. We arrange at the beginning of each year, the work for each grade for each of the three terms in the year. Near the end of each term, the classes are all examined, writing upon blank paper prepared for this purpose, by a committee of five (one for each grade) who also prepare the copies which are not seen by the pupils until the hour designated for the examination to take place. If the copy consists of one line the pupils write it

from five to seven times as directed and then upon the back, write their name, date and name of their school. (The copy written designates the grade). Each pupil has but one paper and about thirty minutes to write the specimen. The copy is written on the board or dictated to the pupil according to his age or ability. The first grade, at least, should write from dictation or print.

Every pupil present on the day of examination is required to write a paper, and as soon as possible thereafter, the principal of each school sends or takes to the said committee of five, all such specimens, asserting over his own signature that all directions have been closely followed (also, whole number on register, number present, and that all wrote). Each one of the committee then takes all the specimens of a grade, and associating five other teachers with him commences the examination of the papers. The papers from the different schools are first all mixed thoroughly and then taken by the first of this team of six and examined in reference to one point only, and then passed to the second, who examines it in reference to another point, and so on to the fifth, each marking according to his judgment, twenty credits for each of the five points being the maximum. The sixth sums up the per cent of each paper, and then gets the average per cent of each school by itself.

The five points which we have had reference to are, Alignment, (proportion) Slope, Form, Spacing and Finish. (The five S's form a very good substitute for the above; *Size, Slope, Shape, Spacing and Shading*.) The papers are then returned to the principals of the schools, together with a copy of the percentage of all the grades in the city, thus permitting them to compare their own with all other schools, and give honor where it belongs. (A like copy is also deposited with the Superintendent, and on a blank prepared for the purpose so that the percentage of every grade in every school can be seen at a glance. We examined 4,500 papers each term. Some may object to this plan on account of the labor attending it, but if any one can tell me how I can have success in teaching anything that is important to know without hard labor, he will confer a favor upon one who has been teaching more than twenty-five years and has not yet discovered such a way. We have pursued this plan for two or three years and the writing has steadily and rapidly improved."

I can appreciate the force of Prof. Torry's remarks in regard to hard labor, had I presented this plan as a theory, the apparent labor would have prevented a trial. I am happy to present a successful success.

The committee of five, I understand to be usually five principals, and as each examines only one grade, no chance for favoritism can result. I presume the five associated with these five principals may be five teachers selected from their own schools.

Any city, not employing special teachers of writing, or union school having a better plan than the one mentioned above I should be most happy to hear from, and at a future date present the same to the readers of the *JOURNAL*.

G. H. S.

What Voices Indicate.

There are light, quick surface voices that involuntarily seem to utter the saying, "I won't do it to tie to." The man's words may assure you of his strength of purpose and reliability, yet his tone contradicts his speech.

Then there are low, deep, strong voices, where the words seem ground out as if the man owed humanity a grudge and meant to pay it some day. That man's opponent may tremble and his friends may trust his strength of purpose and ability to act.

There is the coarse, boisterous, dictatorial tone, invariably adopted by vulgar persons, who have not sufficient cultivation to understand their own insignificance.

There is the incredulous tone, that is full of a covert sneer, or a secret "you can't dupe me, sir," intonation.

Then there is a whining, beseeching voice that says "sycophant" as plainly as if it uttered the word. It cajoles and flatters you; its words say, "I love you; I admire you; you are everything that you should be."

Then there is the tender, musical, compassionate voice that sometimes goes with sharp

features and sometimes with lithe features, but always with genuine benevolence.

If you are full of affectation and pretence, your voice proclaims it.

If you are full of honest strength and purpose, your voice proclaims it.

If you are cold and calm and firm and persistent, or fickle and foolish and deceptive, your voice will be equally truth-telling.

You cannot change your voice from a natural to an unnatural tone without its being known that you are so doing.—*Boston Transcript*.

Pleasant Paragraphs Pertaining to Penmanship.

FILLERED BY PENSTOCK.

A feline and disagreeable letter—Cat R.

How to acquire shorthand—Fool around a buzz saw.

Lost at sea—The boy that didn't know his alphabet past II.

Benjamin Franklin said that he owed his first success in life to his good handwriting.

Napoleon Bonaparte rewarded his writing teacher by giving him a pension for life.

Queen Elizabeth wrote a good, plain hand, and was an admirer of good penmanship.

What kind of tracing-paper does a man use when retracing his steps?

"That boy will make his mark in the world some day," said a parent of his dullest child. So he did—he never learned to write.

Why is the letter q the handiest in the alphabet? Because when it is in use you always find it before u.

Bryant wrote in his old age a hand as neat as that of a writing master. It was small but it was clear, and the flourish was that of a man who was alive.

The good people of Williamstown, Vt., were appalled, the other day, by the following dreadful writing on the wall: "I am reDY To ceATE your cHairSE."

"What do I think," replied the young hopeful, eyeing the chirography in a critical manner, "Why, I think the president writes a good hand for so old a man."

EXTRAVAGANCE PUNISHED.—A lawyer wishing to rid himself of an obnoxious clerk, discharged him on account of his waste of time and ink, occasioned by crossing his t's, and dotting his i's.

"Tis strange that men
Who guide the plough should fail
To guide the pen!
For half a mile the furrows even lie,
For half an inch the letters stand awry."
—Crabbe.

"The pencil made by Faber
'S more potent than the saber."

But a *Star* poet sings:

The pencil made by Dixon
'S far better for to fix on.

"What do you think of that," cried an excited parent to his son as he held before his eyes a letter from the president of a college that his son was attending, announcing his suspension for wild behavior.

A Louisville journalist suggests that as the most of the writing in newspaper offices is done with a lead-pencil, that the remark made many years ago, and so often quoted, that "The pen is mightier than the sword," should be altered so as to read:

Ames' Compendium

of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship is designed especially for the use of professional penmen and artists. It gives an unusual number of alphabets, a well graded series of practical exercises, and specimens for off-hand flourishing, and a great number of specimen sheets of engrossed title pages, resolutions, certificates, memorials, &c. It is the most comprehensive, practical, useful, and popular work to all classes of professional penmen ever published. Sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of \$5 00; or for a premium for a club of 12 subscribers to the *JOURNAL*.

The following are a few of the many flattering notices from the press and patrons.

You have certainly taken a long step in advance of other authors. You have not only furnished alphabets and material for the use of penmen and artists, but you have combined that material into the most beautiful and artistic designs for resolutions, memorials, testimonials, title pages, &c., thus placing before penmen and others what has long been needed. No penman having once seen this work will willingly be without it.—*Prof. C. E. Cady, New York*.

We have never seen a work containing so many alphabets and designs of exquisite beauty. The volume becomes at once a standard compendium of practical

and ornamental penmanship. We heartily commend this great work to our friends who seek the best designs.—*National Journal of Education*.

Its special advantage over other publications of writing is in the process through which you exhibit the penman's instead of the engraver's art. It evinces great care in preparation and thorough knowledge of the field you occupy.—*Prof. S. S. Packard, New York*

I consider your *Compendium* a valuable contribution to the list of penmanship publications; one which justly exhibits not only the author's talent, but the prevailing taste and genius of our times.—*Prof. H. C. Spencer, Washington, D. C.*

It gives us all the old chirographic effects and new patterns. Whoever wishes to learn the mystery of fine and heavy lines, flourishes and all wonderful pen abstractions will find as much as he is likely to master.—*New York Tribune*.

I think it far superior to any work of the kind yet published. It meets the wants of every live penman; no energetic worker can afford to be without it.—*Prof. A. A. Clark, Newark, N. J.*

Penmen and artists have here specimens of almost every kind of work that can be done with the pen. Considerable artistic power and remarkable skill is shown all through the work.—*Publishers' Weekly*.

It exceeds in extent, variety and artistic excellence, as well as in its peculiar adaptation for the use of penmen and artists, any work we have ever examined.—*New York School Journal*.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing it to be in advance of all the works upon the subject ever produced. No penman or student can afford to be without it.—*The Penman's Help*.

I cannot express my opinion. I can only say it is immense, and no progressive penman in America can afford to be without it.—*Prof. L. Asire, Red Wing, Minn.*

It contains an almost endless collection of designs adapted to the practical department of ornamental penmanship.—*Prof. A. H. Hinman*.

It is one of the finest publications of this class which has ever come under our notice.—*The Manufacturer and Builder*.

I expected to see a very valuable work. It greatly exceeds my highest expectations.—*Prof. T. R. Southorn, San Francisco, Cal.*

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